

The Claude de Marteau Collection, Part II







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Paris | Tuesday 4 October 2022 at 2pm

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Catherine Yaiche

BONHAMS CORNETTE DE SAINT CYR N° AGRÉMENT 2007-638

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SALE NUMBER

28180 Lots 1 - 56

ILLUSTRATIONS

Front Cover: lot 20 Inside Front Cover: lot 19 Inside Rear Cover: lot 11 Rear Cover: lot 36

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The Claude de Marteau Collection, Part II

Paris | mardi 4 octobre 2022 à 14h

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Catherine Yaiche

BONHAMS CORNETTE DE SAINT CYR N° AGRÉMENT 2007-638

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NUMÉRO DE LA VENTE

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1er de couverture : lot 20 2e de couverture : lot 19 3e de couverture : lot 11 Dernière de couverture : lot 36

Couverture Avant: lot 20 Couverture 2ème intérieur: lot 19 Couverture 3ème intérieur: lot 11 Ouverture dos: lot 36

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Bonhams remercie Cible Communications pour leur aide au cours de la production du catalogue.

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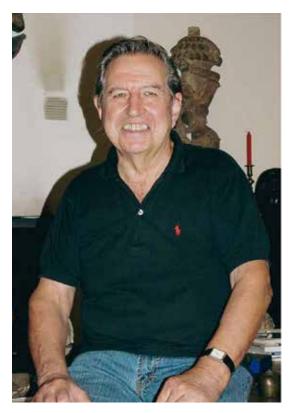
Par Claudine Bautze-Picron

Chargée de cours honoraire Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium Chargée de recherche honoraire Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris



Claude, quelques souvenances

Claudine Bautze-Picron





Discrétion et modestie furent des qualités essentielles de Claude.

Discrétion sur l'être qui se dissimulait derrière le nom « Claude de Marteau » associé à la présence d'oeuvres indiennes et himalayennes exceptionnelles dans de nombreuses collections privées et publiques. De fait, Claude fut un grand révolté qui interrompit ses études pour se lancer à la découverte du monde. Il voulait aller au-delà des frontières, quitter l'univers pesant de la culture catholique et découvrir d'autres horizons, s'ouvrir à d'autres perceptions de l'existence.

La longue route qui l'amena de Bruxelles au Népal fut un pèlerinage, vécu inconsciemment, où il traversa moult paysages et fit de nombreuses rencontres qui, tout en l'aidant à se libérer du poids de sa culture d'origine, ouvrirent son esprit à d'autres horizons spirituels. Kathmandu était au bout du voyage et il y retournera à diverses reprises, s'y ressourçant : de ce voyage initial, il ramena « quelques souvenirs », pour le citer, qu'il alla proposer aux antiquaires logés au Sablon afin de financer un second voyage. Le succès rencontré dépassa toutes ses attentes et il comprit qu'il avait découvert ce qui allait nourrir son existence tant spirituelle que matérielle.

Claude savait se mettre en retrait de l'oeuvre, soulignant en revanche le savoir-faire de l'artiste qui l'avait réalisée. Il était extrêmement admiratif des artistes ayant créé les oeuvres qu'il allait ramener de ses voyages, visitant ainsi les ateliers de bronziers à l'oeuvre au Népal, ou les ateliers de sculpteurs thailandais créant des images « khmères ».

Ceci explique qu'il put aussi ramener de ses voyages des bronzes récemment coulés. Et à Bruxelles, c'est avec un grand respect pour ces objets anciens qu'il s'occupa lui-même de leur restauration et de réaliser les socles sur lesquels certains d'entre eux allaient être fixés. Ces images trouvèrent place partout dans la maison, en étant devenues ses habitants et non simples objets exposés.

Cette aspiration à aller ailleurs et cette curiosité à découvrir d'autres espaces culturels l'animèrent tout au long de son existence. Ce désir de savoir lui fit apprécier les échanges intellectuels qu'il put avoir tant avec les collectionneurs que les historiens d'art, permettant à ces derniers d'étudier et de publier des pièces de sa collection ou prêtant des oeuvres pour des expositions, et l'amena à ouvrir sa porte aux jeunes amoureux de l'art encore étudiants.



Sa modestie était grande : Claude se disait autodidacte mais il possédait cette qualité fort rare de reconnaître intuitivement la beauté de l'image. Il jouissait d'un regard d'esthète, il suffit d'évoquer, par exemple, le Buddha Gupta en bronze préservé au Metropolitan Museum of Art, un des Shiva dansant de la Rockefeller Collection (Asia Society), le Ganesa Hoysala de l'Avery Brundage Collection (Asian Art Museum, San Francisco), le Nāgarāja Gupta qu'il avait vendu à Christian Human et qu'il racheta lors de la vente de la Pan-Asian Collection en 2005, la Hāritī vendue à la collection d'Elizabeth et Willard Clark.

Il savait repérer la rareté de l'iconographie mais la perception profonde pour l'élégance des formes, pour la composition harmonieuse, domina toujours comme critère retenu pour l'acquisition d'une oeuvre. Bien malgré lui, mais le confortant dans ses choix, c'est le « Brussels Buddha » ramené en bus d'Afghanistan à Téhéran qui allait attirer l'attention des historiens d'art et archéologues après que Claude l'eût fait publier dans « Oriental Art » en 1973 ; il s'était aussi senti honoré qu'Isao Kurita ait choisi cette sculpture pour figurer sur la couverture du volume I de son « Gandhāran Art » (1988 ; 2003) et avait retenu la photo alors publiée au recto de sa carte de visite.

Alors étudiante, c'est en 1974 que je fis la connaissance de Claude, visitant sa galerie de la rue de Régence et lui révélant mon intérêt pour l'art d'Inde orientale, il me montra alors l'ouvrage de N.K. Bhattasali (« Iconography of Buddhist and Brahmanical Sculptures in the Dacca Museum », 1929) qui me convainquit de poursuivre mes recherches dans cette direction. Plus tard et alors que je retournais à Bruxelles régulièrement pour mes enseignements à l'Université Libre de Bruxelles, il me recontacta et une relation amicale se noua au fil des ans ; il nous rendit visite à Berlin et je le voyais régulièrement à son domicile.

Passer une soirée avec Claude signifiait s'installer dans son salon, le vin rouge sur la table, le feu allumé dans la cheminée, entouré des oeuvres qu'il avait conservées, l'écouter raconter ses aventures, son tour du monde, sa colère contre l'intolérance de toute religion. ses rencontres avec collectionneurs, marchands et historiens de l'art, l'histoire des objets découverts. Je lui suis reconnaissante pour ces moments précieux pendant lesquels nous échangions des propos stimulants, nous opposant parfois sur le rôle des marchands dans l'exil des oeuvres d'art loin de leur terre d'origine ou sur l'intransigeance des historiens de l'art ou archéologues en cette matière, mais nous nous retrouvions sur un terrain commun car Claude ne fut pas simplement marchand d'art, il fut surtout un antiquaire au sens ancien du terme - un amoureux de l'art, un collectionneur. Il savait reconnaître l'objet qui sortait de l'ordinaire, celui où l'artiste s'était surpassé, celui qui même sans signature rendait cet artiste présent, celui qui retenait l'oeil et laissait les émotions affleurer, et l'historien se doit d'admettre que dans la masse des objets qu'il considère, rares sont ceux qui émergent comme chefs-d'oeuvre. Dans son appréciation des images, Claude rendait présent le temps ancien de leur production, il se reconnaissait comme le gardien mais non comme leur propriétaire et leur laissait la liberté de poursuivre leur route dans d'autres collections, sous d'autres cieux.

Bruxelles, Fall 2020





STATUETTE DE BOUDDHA EN LAITON

TIBET, VERS XIIE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4645 10.2 cm (4 in.) high

€4,000 - 6,000

A BRASS FIGURE OF BUDDHA TIBET, CIRCA 12TH CENTURY

西藏 約十二世紀 佛陀銅像

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

With well-defined hands, feet, and upper torso, this brass figure of the historical Buddha Shakyamuni commemorates the sage's moment of triumph over forces trying to prevent his enlightenment. The sculpture's modelling draws from the Late Pala style of Northeastern India (11th/12th century), informed by such closely related examples collected at the time as a 12th-century brass Pala Buddha in the Potala Palace, Lhasa (von Schroeder, Buddhist Sculptures in Tibet, Vol. 1, Hong Kong, 2001, p. 264, no. 84A).



STUPA DU MAHAPARINIRVANA EN ALLIAGE DE CUIVRE

TIBET, XIIIE/XIVE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4637 29 cm (11 3/8 in.) high

€6,000 - 8,000

A COPPER ALLOY MAHAPARINIRVANA STUPA TIBET, 13TH/14TH CENTURY

西藏 十三/十四世紀 大般涅磐銅佛塔

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

This bell-shaped reliquary is also known as a Kadampa stupa in connection with the Kadam school, whose founder, Atisha (982-1054), reputedly introduced this stupa to Tibet from his homeland of Bengal during the 11th century.

Compare a related, larger example published in Hall (ed.), Tibet: Tradition and Change, Albuquerque, 1997, pp. 158-9, pl. 79b. Also see Czaja & Proser (eds.), Golden Visions of Densatil, New York, 2014, pp. 172-3, no. 45; and Sotheby's, New York, 20 March 2001, lot 149, and another in the Museum Der Kulturen, Basel (HAR 3314712) and Bonhams, New York, 16 March 2021, lot 307.



STATUETTE DE VAJRASATTVA EN LAITON INCRUSTÉ D'ARGENT

TIBET, VERS XIIIE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4647 16 cm (6 1/4 in.) high

€10,000 - 15,000

A SILVER INLAID BRASS FIGURE OF VAJRASATTVA TIBET, CIRCA 13TH CENTURY

西藏 約十三世紀 銅錯銀金剛薩埵像

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

Vajrasattva, in his most familiar iconography, balances a vajra on his palm while placing a ritual bell (ghanta) against his left hip. The present lot's faithful rendering in the Late Pala style implies that the sculpture is a very early Tibetan copy and therefore, contemporaneous with the Pala period of Northeastern India. See a Pala period Vajrasattva published in von Schroeder, *Indo-Tibetan Bronzes*, Hong Kong, 1981, pp. 288-9, no. 72E.



STATUETTE DE MACHIK LABDRÖN EN ALLIAGE **DE CUIVRE DORÉ**

TIBET, VERS XIVE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4633 13.5 cm (5 1/4 in.) high

€2,000 - 3,000

A GILT COPPER ALLOY FIGURE OF MACHIG LABDRON TIBET, CIRCA 14TH CENTURY

西藏 約十四世紀 銅鎏金瑪吉拉準像

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

The historic figure Machig Labdron (1055-1153) was the founder of the Chod tradition of Tibetan Buddhism. She is memorialized here as a Tantric master, depicted as a sublime dakini, dancing with one leg raised, a hand drum, and a skull cup. Two Vajravarahi sculptures of similar scale and style were offered at Bonhams, Hong Kong, 19 November 2016, lot 119 and published in Bigler, Before Yongle, 2015, p. 114, pl 27. The artist's reliance on the lotus stem and sash rising from the base to support the figure's pose is a common structural feature of earlier Tibetan sculptures before the 16th century.



STATUETTE DE BOUDDHA EN ALLIAGE DE CUIVRE DORÉ

DYNASTIE YUAN, XIVE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4626 17 cm (6 3/4 in.) high

€10,000 - 15,000

A GILT COPPER ALLOY FIGURE OF BUDDHA YUAN DYNASTY, 14TH CENTURY

元 十四世紀 銅鎏金佛陀像

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

Many images of the Buddha exist memorializing the moment of his enlightenment. Iconic in form, the portrait is at once recognizable in the gesture, contemplative gaze, and perfected meditative posture. Yet, every iteration carries unique features and motifs tracing both tradition and change, telling a story of both time and place. This bronze tells of the Yuan dynasty's eager patronage of Tibetan Buddhism and its summoning of master Newari artisans from Nepal to establish the dynasty's own practice of image making.

Yuan court annals and a reign-marked gilt copper alloy sculpture of Manjushri in the Palace Museum, Beijing, attest to this narrative (see Bigler, Before Yongle, 2013, p. 11, fig. 3). Like the present sculpture, the Manjushri, dated to the 9th year of the Dade reign (1305 CE), emphasizes its subject's sublime nature through a lightly clad idealized body characteristic of Newari aesthetics; less focus is placed conversely on heavily patterned garments and intricate jewelry. The sentiment is carried by the present bronze's restraint of ornamentation in the sheer monastic robe, which hugs a sensuous, monumental frame. Both figure's broad foreheads and square jaws share an affinity with buddha images from Nepal's Early Malla period (13th/14th century). So do the wide, beaded hemlines within their garments. However, the sculptures have almost identical beaded lotus pedestals completed in the round displaying tear-shaped inner petals with curled tips surrounded by a flatter second layer with ridged tips. Such bases and a particular technique of engraving, comprised of small punch marks yielding scrollwork, are idiomatic of bronzes produced for the Yuan dynasty. Additionally, the most prominent engraved detail embellishing the present Buddha is found over his left shoulder, showing a square panel with a visvavajra surmounted by a lotus flower. This motif and the other Yuan elements are all represented by a bronze buddha sold at Bonhams, Hong Kong, 2 December 2021, lot 1011 and two other published examples (ibid., pp. 92-5 & 112-3, nos. 21 & 26).



STATUETTE DE TARA VERTE EN ALLIAGE DE CUIVRE DORÉ

KHASA MALLA, XIVE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4612 18.8 cm (7 3/8 in.) high

€40,000 - 60,000

A GILT COPPER ALLOY FIGURE OF GREEN TARA KHASA MALLA, 14TH CENTURY

卡薩馬拉 十四世紀 銅鎏金綠度母像

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

Her eyes and lips accentuated with the application of cold gold, red, and white pigments, Green Tara casts a warm and empathic smile toward the viewer. The lotus and blue lily blossoming over her shoulders reflect her pure nature as the mother of all Buddhas. Likewise, as the female bodhisattva of compassion, she waits attentively with one hand outstretched in the gesture of wish-granting and one leg pendant, ready to rise to the aid of her devotees.

The delineation of the joints of Tara's fingers, in addition to the application of red lacquer to the flattened back of her lotus base, are stylistic features associated with the Khasa Mallas, a Buddhist kingdom in Western Tibet and Nepal whose artists produced paintings and sculptures infused with the styles of neighboring artistic centers (see Alsop, "The Metal Sculpture of the Khasa Malla Kingdom", in Singer & Denwood (eds.), Tibetan Art: Towards a Definition of Style, 1997, pp. 68-79). For instance, the present figure's hooked nose and rounded jawline bear a strong similarity to two images: a gilt bronze of Green Tara sold at Bonhams, Hong Kong, 2 October 2018, lot 154; and a portrait of a Khasa Malla Queen, now in the National Museum of Asian Art, Washington, D.C. (F1986.23).



STATUETTE DE VAJRADHARA EN ALLIAGE DE CUIVRE DORÉ

TIBET, XIVE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4632 15.5 cm (6 1/8 in.) high

€6,000 - 8,000

A GILT COPPER ALLOY FIGURE OF VAJRADHARA TIBET, 14TH CENTURY

西藏 十四世紀 銅鎏金金剛總持像

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

Referencing the perfected union of wisdom and compassion that results in Buddha-consciousness, Vajradhara, the Primordial Buddha, crosses a vajra and ritual bell over his heart. Compare with a 14th/15th-century image of Maitreya sold at Sotheby's, New York, 22 September 2020, lot 323, as well as another Vajradhara image from the Roshan Sabavala collection in Mumbai (HAR 83297), both of which share similarly elongated limbs and torso with the present lot.



STATUETTE DE MANJUSHRI EN ALLIAGE DE CUIVRE DORÉ

TIBET, XIVE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4614 12.5 cm (4 7/8 in.) high

€15,000 - 20,000

A GILT COPPER ALLOY FIGURE OF MANJUSHRI TIBET, 14TH CENTURY

西藏 十四世紀 銅鎏金文殊菩蕯像

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

Manjushri, the bodhisattva of supreme wisdom, interlocks his thumbs and index fingers to set in motion the wheel of the Dharma (dharmachakrapravartana mudra). In response to this gesture, a pair of vines emerge from his hands, rising to his shoulders, and blossoming forth his sutra and sword attributes.

The figure's heart-shaped facial type, downcast eyes, and ornamentation are redolent of an Indo-Nepalese style associated with production for the Yuan imperial court, exemplified by a Manjushri dated 1305 published in Watt, The World of Khubilai Khan, 2010, p. 111, fig. 145.



STATUETTE DE PANJARANATA MAHAKALA EN ALLIAGE DE CUIVRE DORÉ

TIBET, XIVE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4605 16 cm (6 1/4 in.) high

€100,000 - 150,000

A GILT COPPER ALLOY FIGURE OF PANJARANATA MAHAKALA TIBET, 14TH CENTURY

西藏 十四世紀 銅鎏金寶帳大黑天像

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s





Holding a flaying knife, skull cup, and club used to annihilate karmic defilements, Panjaranata Mahakala is the fierce guardian of the Hevaira Tantra and the chief protector of the Sakya school of Tibetan Buddhism. Despite his violent iconography, the artist refrains from depicting Panjaranata Mahakala with gruesome features, instead casting an approachable dwarf-like figure with a handsome face and a subdued grimace, understanding the deity's formidable, but ultimately protective, demeanor.

Such an exceptional gilded bronze would have required an experienced and dexterous hand, evinced by Mahakala's stocky yet balanced proportions, the snakes coiled around his earrings, the irregular rippling of his scarf, and a corpse whose hair hangs over the side. Moreover, the thickly-beaded lower rim of Mahakala's lotus base is a distinct feature of Pala-period bronzes, comparable to several examples published in von Schroeder, Indo-Tibetan Bronzes, Hong Kong, 1981, pp. 290-1, nos. 73A, B, G, & H). This familiarity with Northeast Indian decoration, combined with the chased striped fur of Mahakala's tiger pelt, suggests that this image was created by a Nepalese artist on behalf of a Tibetan patron during the 14th century. Compare with an image of Takkiraja, whose apron and scarf ends are subtly decorated with small chased lines, published in Grewenig & Rist, Buddha: 2000 Years of Buddhist Art, 2016, p. 396, no. 171. And more importantly, compare the similar jolly countenance and swirling striped pattern of a tiger skin worn by a 14th-century Panjaranata in parcel-gilt, published in Rhie, Wisdom and Compassion, 2000, p. 444, no. 198 (67C).

The focus of a state cult as the Mongol Empire's tutelary deity, Mahakala was credited with their defeat of the Southern Song dynasty (1127-79), solidifying Khubilai Khan's legitimacy as the first emperor of the Yuan dynasty (1271-1368). Images like the present lot, which were likely made at the height of Sakya authority in Tibet, later informed the art of the early Ming dynasty, whose emperors sought to harness this esoteric power for themselves. For example, compare the present lot's densely-packed lotus petal base to a gilt-bronze from the Yongle period (1403–24), published in von Schroeder, Buddhist Sculptures in Tibet, Vol. 2, Hong Kong, 2001, p. 1239. nos. 348A-B.



10

STATUETTE DE BOUDDHA EN ALLIAGE DE CUIVRE DORÉ

TIBET, XIVE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4630 19 cm (7 1/2 in.) high

€60,000 - 80,000

A GILT COPPER ALLOY FIGURE OF BUDDHA TIBET, 14TH CENTURY

西藏 十四世紀 銅鎏金佛陀像

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s





The Buddha Shakyamuni sits in serene equipoise on a double lotus throne with his right hand held in bhumisparsha mudra, the gesture signifying the moment the earth bore witness to his enlightenment. The supreme Awakened One, imagined in perfect form at his moment of enlightenment has attained liberation from the cyclical existence of suffering. His idealized form, reflecting the purity of this moment, illuminates his enlightened physique with the third eye, perfect lotus posture, and raised cranial protuberance.

Within this idealization, nevertheless, were cultural and regional styles that adapted and changed as the image of the Buddha moved from India to Nepal and into Tibet. This sculpture of the Buddha heavily borrowed from earlier Indic models which were adopted into the style of the early Malla period (ca 1200-1479) from Nepal. This period coincided with the Yuan dynasty in Tibet, an era ruled by Mongol emperors who supported the growth of Tibetan Buddhism, and the building of monasteries and their decorative programs. Offering their skills and mastery to these designs were craftsman hired from the Kathmandu Valley to build and decorate these religious complexes.

Prototypes of the Buddha from Eastern Indian and more specifically the Pala Period style can be recalled in this sculpture in the broad shoulders, the folds of the robes under the crossed ankles and the sharp lines of the eyebrows, as seen in a Bihar Buddha in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (20.58.16). The tapering of the waist and the fishtail folds along the left shoulder reference a more classical Newari style and are featured in another seated Buddha illustrated in von Schroeder, Buddhist Sculptures in Tibet, Vol. 1, Hong Kong, 2001, p. 523, pl. 170C. Moreover, the widened forehead, and delicate, and supple features deviate from the heavily modelled faces of the Pala period, and thus, give way to a gentler depiction of the Buddha in a style more reminiscent of early Malla Period bronzes. An example of this subject coming from this earlier period which sold at Bonhams, New York, 23 September 2020, lot 611 illustrates the prototype of this style which was carried into Tibet.

The cold gold applied to the face with the painted details along the rims of the eyes, the arched eyebrows, and lips are indications that this sculpture was either crafted in Nepal and then transported to Tibet or made in Tibet by Newari metalworkers, as painted faces and hair were a customary embellishment for metal sculptures in Tibet. Sculptures such as these existed within a context of transportability, and as such in tracing these intersecting visual idioms across borders illustrates changing styles, but also how essential iconic elements of the Buddha were retained.

11

STATUETTE DE VAJRAVIDARANA EN ALLIAGE DE CUIVRE DORÉ

DENSATIL, TIBET CENTRAL, XIVE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4609 26.8 cm (10 1/2 in.) high

€100,000 - 150,000

A GILT COPPER ALLOY FIGURE OF VAJRAVIDARANA DENSATIL, CENTRAL TIBET, 14TH CENTURY

丹薩替 藏中 十四世紀 銅鎏金摧破金剛像

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s





This imposing figure represents the Green aspect of Vairavidarana, one of the five Cleansing Deities invoked for their ability to purify practitioners of their inner misdeeds and rid them of any diseases. In addition to his semi-wrathful form, he is identified by the ritual bell (ghanta) resting at his hip, and more specifically, the double vajra (vishvavajra) held up to his chest. Apart from being one of the rarest subjects portrayed in Tibetan Buddhist sculpture, Vajravidarana's rich gilding and lavish composition illustrate the unique style of bronzes originating from the Densatil monastery in Central Tibet.

The mountain hermitage where Densatil was built was founded by the Kagyu teacher Dorje Gyalpo (1110-1170), whose nickname, Phagmo Drupa (meaning the one from the sow's ferry crossing), references his place of meditation overlooking the Tsangpo River Valley. Born in poverty, Dorje Gyalpo's captivating personality and rejection of personal indulgences attracted a large congregation of followers. Eight of his disciples, who branched off to establish lineage schools of their own after his death, reconvened years later to construct a monastery in the original location of their late master's straw hut. The design for Densatil's famed tashi gomang stupas, which were tall structures covered in gilt bronze sculptures like the present lot, was initially conceived to house Dorje Gyalpo's consecrated remains on top.

Sculptures attributed to Densatil are generally characterized by vast arrays of encrusted semiprecious stones and sensuous features created by Newari craftsmen. In accordance with the latter preference, the artist achieves a powerful yet sensitive modelling of Vajravidarana, conveyed through furrowed eyebrows juxtaposed with a gentle sway of the hips. The intense glare expressed by his bulging eyes is similar to an image of Mahasiddha Jalandhara in the Ford Collection (Linrothe, Holy Madness, 2006, p. 333, no. 67), as well as a semi-wrathful image of Vasudhara sold at Christie's, New York, 21 March 2008, lot 621, Much like the present work, each sculpture comprises a figure sporting a sumptuous lower garment incised with floral patterns divided by raised beaded lines. Furthermore, the particular treatment of the plump lotus petals with frayed tips, rendered here as narrowly incised notches, is not only congruent with both comparisons, but also an image of Vairocana sold at Bonhams, Hong Kong, 7 October 2019, lot 933. The symmetrically looped scarf snaking around Vajravidarana's arms also compares with a four-armed goddess from the Tibet Museum in Lhasa (identified as Prajnaparamita), published in Henss, The Cultural Monuments of Tibet vol. 1, 2014, p. 415, no. 633).

STATUETTE D'AMITAYUS EN ALLIAGE DE CUIVRE DORÉ

NÉPAL, VERS XIVE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4648 7.8 cm (3 1/8 in.) high

€2,000 - 3,000

A GILT COPPER ALLOY FIGURE OF AMITAYUS NEPAL, CIRCA 14TH CENTURY

尼泊爾 約十四世紀 銅鎏金無量壽佛像

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

This delicate and small image of Amitayus sits with peaceful resonance, imparting blessings of long-life through the vase containing the elixir of longevity cradled in his hands.

The figure's broad upper body with tapering wrists and ankles, the prominent urna, the lotus base, and the articulated finger joints are all characteristics of a Nepalese work informed by Pala Indian bronzes, as seen on a crowned Buddha illustrated in Heller, *Early Himalayan Art*, 2008, pp. 68-9, no. 12.



STATUETTE DE BOUDDHA SHAKYAMUNI EN ALLIAGE DE **CUIVRE DORÉ**

NÉPAL, XIVE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4615 11 cm (4 2/8 in.) high

€3,000 - 5,000

A GILT COPPER ALLOY FIGURE OF SHAKYAMUNI BUDDHA NEPAL, 14TH CENTURY

尼泊爾 十四世紀 銅鎏金釋迦牟尼像

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

Seated crossed legged with a gesture conveying the moment the earth paid witness to his enlightenment, Shakyamuni as the historical Buddha is youthfully portrayed here with quiet contentment.

This delicate casting and small scale of the figure suggests its use for personal worship. Furthermore, the broadly modelled torso, the 'ricegrain' pattern incised along the hemline, and the deeply recessed waist of the lotus base are all aesthetic features of Nepalese craftmanship.

Compare the present lot's sculptural modelling to another image sold at Bonham's, Hong Kong, 2 December 2020, lot 1011. For a similar treatment of the rice-grain pattern engraved along the hemline and similarly recessed lotus base, see a sculpture sold at Bonham's, New York, 23 September 2020, lot 617.



COUVERTURE DE PRAJNAPARAMITA SUTRA EN BOIS SCULPTÉ

TIBET, XIVE/XVE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4652 24 x 16 cm (9 1/2 x 6 1/4 in.)

€3,000 - 5,000

A WOOD PRAJNAPARAMITA SUTRA COVER TIBET, 14TH/15TH CENTURY

西藏 十四/十五世紀 木雕般若波羅蜜多心經護經板

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

This elaborately carved manuscript cover depicts Prajnaparamita, the goddess who embodies the qualities of supreme wisdom, a subject commonly found on wooden book covers from Tibet. She sits at center on a dais supported by two couchant lions within an elaborate torana consisting of figures riding mythical animals surmounted by a garuda. Flanked on either side of her are two trefoil niches each housing a Buddha. The space between comingles with swirling vines and vegetal patterns framed within a shallow beaded edge and a broad foliate boarder. Of similar style and subject is a wooden book cover which sold at Sotheby's, New York, 22 March 2018, lot 931.



STATUETTE DE KALAJAMBHALA EN ALLIAGE DE CUIVRE

TIBET, VERS XVE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4650 5 cm (2 in.) high

€1,000 - 1,500

A COPPER ALLOY FIGURE OF KALAJAMBHALA TIBET, CIRCA 15TH CENTURY

西藏 約十五世紀 黑財神銅像

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

Standing in warrior stance is the black form of Jambhala, who was popularized in Tibet by Bari Lotsawa (b. 1040). The god of wealth is depicted here as a dwarf, holding a jewel-spitting mongoose in his left hand and a skull cup in the right hand. Compare with a similar bronze published in von Schroeder, Indo-Tibetan Bronzes, Hong Kong, 1981, p. 172, no. 30B, and a similar image in black stone with similarly broad lotus petals dated to the 15th century (HAR 9004).



STATUETTE DE TARA VERTE EN ALLIAGE DE CUIVRE DORÉ

TIBET, XIVE/XVE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4620 10.3 cm (4 in.) high

€15,000 - 20,000

A GILT COPPER ALLOY FIGURE OF GREEN TARA TIBET, 14TH/15TH CENTURY

西藏 十四/十五世紀 銅鎏金綠度母像

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

Worshipped in both Tibet and Nepal as the female counterpart to Avalokiteshvara, Green Tara outstretches her hand in the gesture of fearlessness, shielding her followers from potential danger. To further dispel any lingering fears, she closes her eyes half-shut and curls her lips into a sweet, blissful smile.

Although likely to have been created for Tibetan patron, the chased floral patterns of Tara's lower garment, along with her balanced proportions and rounded chest, are similar to a Nepalese Vajradhara in the Rubin Museum of Art (C.2005.16.43) as well as a Nepalese Tara sold at Bonhams, New York, 23 September 2020, lot 619.







STATUETTE DE KAPALADHARA HEVAJRA EN ALLIAGE DE CUIVRE DORÉ

DYNASTIE MING, XVE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4610 28 cm (11 in.) high

€500,000 - 700,000

A GILT COPPER ALLOY FIGURE OF KAPALADHARA HEVAJRA MING DYNASTY, 15TH CENTURY

明 十五世紀 銅鎏金喜金剛像

Published:

Arman Neven, Le tantrisme dans l'art et la pensee, 1974, p. 76, no. 390.

Exhibited:

Le tantrisme dans l'art et la pensee, Palais de Beaux-Arts, Bruxelles, 7 March - 10 April 1974.

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s



Belonging to the highest class of Tantra in Tibetan Buddhism, this sixteen-armed form of Hevajra known as Kapaladhara Hevajra holds in each of his hands a skull cup with eight animals representing the Eight Diseases on one side, and eight Buddha-like deities representing the corresponding cures on the other. He holds his consort Nairatmya in his principal pair of arms, while she flings her right leg around his waist as they embrace one another in a cosmic, synchronous dance. Apart from bestowing good health and fortune to practitioners, these meditational deities (yidams) quash ignorance, here manifested as four Hindu deities, two of which kneel behind the supreme couple.

This powerfully rendered gilt bronze follows in the early Ming dynasty's imperial sponsorship of Tibetan Buddhism. Arguably the most generous Buddhist art patron among the Ming rulers was the Yongle emperor (1403-24), who sought to reestablish the priest-disciple relationship introduced by the Mongol khans of the Yuan dynasty, and in so doing, legitimize his rule as their spiritual heir. Part of this initiative involved the creation of small, portable bronzes in a codified yet accomplished Tibeto-Chinese style, which were either received by visiting religious envoys or sent to Tibetan monasteries as diplomatic gifts. On the other hand, the practice of exchanging images between Tibet and China was lessened considerably under the Xuande emperor (1426-1435), as the fewer number of bronzes produced during his reign were largely intended as objects of worship in Chinese temples.



The lack of an imperial reign mark notwithstanding, the following work retains much of the sculptural qualities associated with Ming bronzes from the 15th century. For instance, the slightly thinner features within the entire composition bear slight resemblance to two Xuandemarked gilt bronzes, including one Manjushri published in Uhlig, On the Path to Enlightenment, 1995, p. 122, no. 72, and an esoteric form of Tara sold at Sotheby's, Hong Kong, 2 October 2017, lot 3124. Furthermore, while the divine couple's elongated proportions, imposing weight, and denser jewelry reflect the desire for bolder figures in the Xuande period, the brilliant gilding, unevenly sized tripartite swags, and compact arrangement of the lotus petals with trifurcating tips reveals the artist's reliance on Yongle archetypes. (For example, compare the pedestals and flaring, tripartite swags depicted on a Yongle Vajrabhairava and Hevajra, sold at Sotheby's, Hong Kong, 7 October 2006, lots 812 & 814.) This juxtaposition suggests that the present lot is likely from the Xuande period or soon after, as subsequent periods all but abandon the narrow petal design in favor of a wider type with foliated tips.

Compare the present lot's crown type to a Ming dynasty Yama published in Beguin, Dieux du Tibet, 2018, p. 133, together with a 15th-century gilt bronze Hevajra with closely related proportions and lotus base, sold at Sotheby's, London, 11 May 2016, lot 65.





STATUETTE DE BOUDDHA DE MÉDECINE EN ALLIAGE DE CUIVRE DORÉ

TIBET, XVE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4617 17 cm (6 3/4 in.) high

€15,000 - 20,000

A GILT COPPER ALLOY FIGURE OF MEDICINE BUDDHA TIBET, 15TH CENTURY

西藏 十五世紀 銅鎏金藥師佛像

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

The cult of the Medicine Buddha started in Northern India before spreading to the Himalayas, East Asia, and Southeast Asia. He is widely worshiped in both Vajrayana and Mahayana Buddhism to assist practitioners in overcoming physical, mental, and spiritual sickness, and to purify karmic debt. According to the *Bhaisajyaguru sutra*, he resides in the Eastern Pure Land of Vaiduryanirbhasa, which in Sanskrit literally means 'Pure Lapis Lazuli', drawing a parallel to his blue body that shines brighter than the sun.

The Medicine Buddha, here, wears an elegant sanghati with a beaded hem which cascades over the left shoulder, displaying punch marks along the edge indicating the interior patterning of the hemline. This alternating use of beading and punching is also seen in the treatment of the robes of Gampopa from the *Portraits of the Masters* sale at Bonhams, New York, 14 March 2017, lot 3225. The widened lotus leaves along the front which have been flattened and articulated with hatch marks at the back are stylistic elements linked to the workshop of Sonam Gyaltsen from the Tsang province of Shigatse in Central Tibet during the 15th century and can be closely compared to a Buddha image in the Rubin Museum of Art (HAR 700092).



STATUETTE DE TSONGKHAPA EN ALLIAGE DE CUIVRE DORÉ

TIBET CENTRAL, XVE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4604 18.8 cm (7 3/8 in.) high

€60,000 - 80,000

A GILT COPPER ALLOY FIGURE OF TSONGKHAPA CENTRAL TIBET, 15TH CENTURY

藏中 十五世紀 銅鎏金宗喀巴像

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s



Je Tsongkhapa (1357-1419), the revered founder of the Gelug school of Tibetan Buddhism is presented here with great esteem, exemplified through characteristic features associated with other enlightened teachers, bodhisattvas and buddhas. Seated on a wide double lotus throne, he wears traditional garments of an esteemed master including a dhonka and patchwork robe incised with scrolling vines interspersed with floral buds and blossoms. Flanking either side of the lama on lotus flowers are the manuscript and sword, attributes of the Great Bodhisattva of Wisdom, Manjushri, who has conferred wisdom and skillful means on the master. The portrait merges with images of the Buddha, as the elongated earlobes and alms bowl pay tribute to the greatest of all Buddhist teachers. Tsongkhapa's portrayal is in visual union with all the great enlightened beings.

The formality of the lama is at clear play with his more candid portrayal. The countenance of the face is charming, expressed in the laugh lines, plump cheeks, rounded nose and pointed chin having an impression of approachability and friendliness. The toes that peek from below the lama's robe relax any sense of stiffness of the body. This is similarly illustrated by another 15th-century bronze from Central Tibet sold in the Claude de Marteau Collection at Bonhams, Paris, 14 June 2022, lot 41. There is an overall enchanting quality and human tenor, which without these elements, may reduce this portrait to a generic type. As founder of the Gelug order, particular reverence through repetition can be seen in the proliferation of Tsongkhapa's portrayal, and yet this example shows a more sensitive modelling of the face and hands, offering a counterpoint between the realistic and idealized features of this lama.

The idealized portrayal of Tsongkhapa and the stylistic variations can make it difficult to identify the master with certainty. Other examples of the lama include HAR 12476, which share similarities in the facial features, the modeling of the lotus petals, and the exposed toe, but are set apart with the inclusion of the alms bowl in this caste. As these are idealized images, without an inscription the identity can remain vague, and yet with certainty, it can be understood that lama portraiture, especially in consideration of the notoriety of Tsongkhapa, was an essential aspect of tantric visual tradition.

The stylistic elements are consistent with 15th-century castings from Central Tibet. The lotus petals and base's tall foot specifically reference a mode coming from the atelier of Sonam Gyaltsen which flourished in Tsang province during the early-mid 15th century and can be compared to another lama portrait on HAR item no. 11028. Moreover, Tsongkhapa's legacy, both historically and visually, was established during the 15th century in central U-Tsang region, making memorials of his likeness a testament to his amassed following which culminated in the founding of the Gelug order.



"The anuttara yoga tantras are
The highest teachings given by the Buddha.
From amongst these the most profound is
That of glorious Guhyasamaja, the king of all tantras.
Understanding the sublime path of Guhyasamaja
Bestows fearless, confident understanding
Of all the teachings of the Buddha."

- Je Tsongkhapa (1357-1419), Founder of the Gelug School of Tibetan Buddhism

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STATUETTE D'AKSHOBHYAVAJRA GUHYASAMAJA EN ALLIAGE DE CUIVRE DORÉ

TIBET CENTRAL, XVE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4611 51.5 cm (20 1/4 in.) high

Refer to department Estimate on request

A GILT COPPER ALLOY FIGURE OF AKSHOBHYAVAJRA GUHYASAMAJA CENTRAL TIBET, 15TH CENTURY

藏中 十五世紀 銅鎏金密集不動金剛像

Provenance:

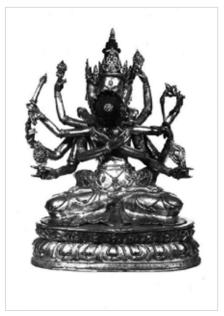
With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s



Representing the crown of the de Marteau Collection, this large, complex sculpture depicts Akshobhyavajra Guhyasamaja, a subject central to Tibetan Buddhism's promise of a swift and complete enlightenment. Two sublime beings-male and female-merge into one another in an ecstatic sexual embrace symbolizing the transcendent state of Buddhahood that one achieves through the completion of tantric instruction. Measuring 51.5 cm tall, this gilded bronze is among the grandest sculptural commissions of Guhyasamaja - or any composite yab yum ('mother-father') deity-from Tibet ever to appear on the market. Representing a subject deeply connected with the religious instruction of Tibet's most famous historic person, Je Tsongkhapa (1357-1419), this sculpture is also produced in a style synonymous with the Tibetan Renaissance he inspired.

The 'Ganden Renaissance,' which bore this sculptural tour de force, has been described as a 'quantum explosion' of spiritual attainment, philosophical and literary accomplishment, and artistic creativity. The post-enlightenment mission of the founder of the Gelug order, Tsongkhapa, to renew and reinvigorate Tibetan Buddhism galvanized an astonishing surge in religious and artistic activity in the 15th century. Support came through cooperation and competition among the various schools of Tibetan Buddhism as well as through patronage from Tibetan kings and Chinese emperors alike. Many of Central Tibet's most important monasteries were founded during this period, with innovative feats of Buddhist painting and sculpture installed within them, such as Ganden (1410), the Pelchor Chode (1418), Ngor (1429), and Tashi Lhunpo (1447). Far from limited to Central Tibet, the Ganden Renaissance extended much further into East and West Tibet. The assembling of artists from all over the Himalayas to create evermore magnificent commissions resulted in the successful integration of important influences from neighboring artistic traditions, and Tibetan art reaching its full maturity.

For more information about this lot, please refer to the limited edition catalogue or Bonhams website.



Claude de Marteau Collection archive photo of the present lot, date unknown 克勞德·德·馬圖珍藏之檔案中此拍品舊照· 拍攝日期不詳



STATUETTE DE RATNASAMBHAVA EN ALLIAGE DE CUIVRE DORÉ D'UN MANDALA D'AKSHOBYAVAJRA GUHYASAMAJA

TIBET, XVE/XVIE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4607 18 cm (7 1/8 in.) high

€20,000 - 30,000

A GILT COPPER ALLOY FIGURE OF RATNASAMBHAVA FROM AN AKSHOBYAVAJRA GUHYASAMAJA MANDALA TIBET, 15TH/16TH CENTURY

西藏 十五/十六世紀 銅鎏金寶生佛像 出自密集不動金剛壇城

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

This graceful image depicts the 'secret essence' of Buddha Ratnasambhava, with three faces and six arms, as he appears presiding over the southern quadrant of a Guhyasamaja sculptural mandala. Ratnasambhava's diagnostic attribute, the flaming triratna ('triple gem'), is held in the principal right hand while others wield attributes corresponding to the four other Presiding Buddhas overseeing the mandala's central axis and other quadrants.

Compare the physiognomy, crown, and lotus base of the present lot to bronzes attributed to the 15th and 16th centuries, including an Amitayus sold at Christie's, New York, 11 September 2019, lot 347; an Ushnishavijaya in the Rubin Museum of Art (C2002.53.1); and a three-faced Tara with a similar slender physique and serene expression published in Uhlig, On the Path to Enlightenment, 1995, pp. 160-1, no. 105. Several other Guhyasamaja mandala retinue figures are known in contemporaneous styles (Sotheby's, New York, 18 December 1981, lot 263; Seeks Auction, Beijing, 7 June 2017, lot 307; Bonhams, Hong Kong, 2 October 2018, lot 182; and 7 October 2019, lot 933).





STATUETTE D'USHNISHAVIJAYA EN ALLIAGE DE CUIVRE DORÉ

TIBET CENTRAL, XVE/XVIE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4601 23.8 cm (9 3/8 in.) high

€70.000 - 90.000

A GILT COPPER ALLOY FIGURE OF USHNISHAVIJAYA CENTRAL TIBET, 15TH/16TH CENTURY

藏中 十五/十六世紀 銅鎏金尊勝佛母像

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

Ushnishavijaya, whose name translates as 'the Victorious Crown Ornament', is a peaceful deity who bestows long life. Depicted with three distinctive faces and eight arms, the deity is crowned, jeweled and ornamented seated atop a double lotus throne. Each implement and gesture signify the giving of boons. The primary right hand holds the visvavajra, the symbol of indestructability. The second right hand holds an effigy of the Buddha Amitabha, whose name means 'Infinite Light', and whose emanation is Amitayus, represented by the vase containing the elixir of long life held in Ushnishavijaya's fourth left hand. The third arm at right holds an arrow signifying wisdom with the bow mirrored in the second left hand symbolizing compassion. The lower right hand is held in varada mudra and the third left arm is raised in abhaya mudra expressing gestures of generosity and assurance respectively. The multi-faced, many armed deity offers enduring protection and favorable rebirth to those who have devoted

Adhering to a 15th-century style, Ushnishavijaya shows a syncretic blend of Indo-Nepalese, Central Asian, and Chinese artistic traditions. While these stylistic exchanges were occurring earlier during the Yuan dynasty, their integration matured in the 15th century with a distinctive Tibetan style at its art historical peak. Political and economic support for these artistic developments partly came from the Early Ming emperors' patronage with Tibetan monasteries. The sending and receiving of gifts between the Early Ming court and Tibetan lamas which included texts, commentaries, silks and Buddhist imagery inspired a process of elaboration and refinement in Tibetan art, yielding casts like this delicate gilded sculpture of Ushnishavijaya.

The qualities that harken back to earlier influences from India and Nepal include the lithe proportions of the body, the foliate triangular leaf crown, and the cabochon of turquoise and inlaid stones with heavy gilding which was popular in Nepalese artistic traditions. Skilled Nepalese metalworkers coming from the Kathmandu Valley had long been involved in workshops relating to specific monasteries throughout Tibet. These stylistic choices, especially in consideration of the overall layout of ornamentation can be compared to another Ushnishavijaya in the Rubin Museum of Art (C2005.16.22). While the garments and ornamentation are predominantly of Indian and Nepalese style, the modeled face, with its demure expression, is more definitively Chinese and can closely be compared to another tantric deity of Ratnasambhava in this sale (see lot 21) along with a Vairocana Buddha on Himalayan Art Resources (HAR 15711).

STATUETTE DE DIVINITÉ EN ALLIAGE DE CUIVRE DORÉ D'UN MANDALA **DE CHAKRASAMVARA**

TIBET, XVE/XVIE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4608 23 cm (9 in.) high

€30,000 - 50,000

A GILT COPPER ALLOY RETINUE FIGURE FROM A CHAKRASAMVARA MANDALA TIBET, 15TH/16TH CENTURY

西藏 十五/十六世紀 銅鎏金神祇像 出自勝樂金剛壇城

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

This lively retinue figure was once part of a larger iconographic program featuring Chakrasamvara in union with his consort Vairavarahi. Standing in a wide lunge and crowned with a diadem, she acts as both a guardian and transmitter of secret tantric doctrine. She is naked with cascading red hair, holding ritual implements of a hooked knife, skullcup, drum, and the outline of a khatvanga and wears a garland of skulls around her body in a fierce portrayal. Her ornamental jewelry of earrings and bracelets, with strands of beaded chains and jeweled sashes draping her body evoke her esteemed position within the highest realms of tantric teachings. Having overcome the limits of ego and ignorance, she stands victorious over a prostrate figure, whose left hand and hair spill across the edge of the base.

This four-armed iconographic form is associated with the four goddesses, or dakinis, surrounding Chakrasamvara of which in paintings are differentiated by colors including red, green, yellow, red, and which are related to the four cardinal directions. Another dakini of similar size and style is published in the Hung Foundation Collection (Hung & Hung, The Beauty of Himalayan Arts, 2019, p. 200).



STATUETTE DE BOUDDHA COURONNÉ EN ALLIAGE DE CUIVRE DORÉ

TIBET, XVE/XVIE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4629 25 cm (9 7/8 in.) high

€60,000 - 80,000

A GILT COPPER ALLOY FIGURE OF CROWNED BUDDHA TIBET 15TH/16TH CENTURY

西藏 十五/十六世紀 銅鎏金寶冠佛像

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

The subject of the crowned Buddha depicted in this sculpture is one which remains part of a larger visual and historical dialogue. The posture with the right hand held in the earth touching gesture, the diaphanous robes with fishtail pleats that fall over the left shoulder and the vaira placed on top of the base are associations most typically made with the historical Buddha Shakyamuni at the moment he defeated Mara, the demon who sought to prevent him from attaining enlightenment. The historical Buddha in that archetypal iconographical form, is presented most typically without adornment, referencing that once a prince, he gave up his title and left the palace walls for spiritual pursuits. In some examples though, which have their visual origins in Eastern India like the Bihar inlaid bronze in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (1993.311a, b), are representations of the Buddha wearing an ornamented crown, as seen in the sculpture here.

In some instances, the crown iconography could be interpreted as representing a Buddha, of which there are many, featured in a celestial realm. Another explanation, based on early Vairavana textual sources, is that the crown represents the moment after Shakvamuni's enlightenment whereby he left his physical body and was sent into a celestial realm to be coronated by other heavenly Buddhas. Further interpretations, consider this iconography as a dual expression of both the cosmic Buddha Vairocana and his earthly emanation, Shakyamuni Buddha. (Behrendt, "Tibet and India: Buddhist Traditions and Transformations", The Metropolitan Museum of Art Bulletin, Vol. 71, No. 3, (WINTER 2014, p.18)

More recent scholarship suggests that the crowned Buddha arose within Buddhist communities as a way to confront the growing political and religious power held by Hindus in India, beginning in the first millennium but especially evident in the late fifth century. By emphasizing the Buddha's spiritual authority, Buddhists could assert themselves within a growing context which gave favorable esteem to the Hindu pantheon of deities, (Bautze-Picron, The Bejewelled Buddha from India to Burma, 2010) Another example of this subject was featured in the first part of the Claude de Marteau sale at Bonhams, Paris, 14 June 2022, lot 50.



STATUETTE DE BOUDDHA EN ALLIAGE DE CUIVRE DORÉ

TIBET, XVI/XVIIE SIÈCLE Tibetan number inscribed underneath '3'. Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4634 28.2 cm (11 1/8 in.) high

€60,000 - 80,000

A GILT COPPER ALLOY FIGURE OF BUDDHA TIBET, 16TH/17TH CENTURY

西藏 十六/十七世紀 銅鎏金佛陀像

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

This confident portrayal of the Buddha raises his right palm in the gesture of reassurance (abhaya mudra) while his left hand rests on his lap in the gesture of meditation (dhyana mudra). Located underneath the core is an incised numeral, indicating that the figure was commissioned in Tibet and was once part of a large sculptural assembly depicting the Thirty-Five Buddhas of Confession. First introduced by the founder of the Gelug order, Je Tsongkhapa (1357-1419), this Mahayana ritual is described in the, "Sutra of the Three Heaps" (Triskandhadharmasutra), where practitioners recite the names of all Thirty-Five Confession Buddhas and present each being with offerings as a means of atonement for past improprieties.

Certain elements of this unique bronze, such as its sweet expression, pointed nose, and robust physique are similarly evoked in a 14th-century gilt bronze Avalokiteshvara with strong Nepalese features (published in Pal, Asian Art at the Norton Simon Museum vol. 2, 2003 p. 92, no. 57), attesting to the recruitment of Newari artists by Tibetan patrons during the 13th and 15th centuries. That being said, the loose piles of heavy fabric gathering at the Buddha's feet and left shoulder are more comparable to later styles, including a 16th/17th century image of Bhaisajyaguru located in the Tibet Museum, Gruyerès (ABS 183) and a smaller gilt-bronze Amitabha also in this sale (see lot 30).



STATUETTE D'UN LAMA EN LAITON INCRUSTÉ D'ARGENT

TIBET, XVIE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4613 17 cm (6 3/4 in.) high

€15,000 - 20,000

A SILVER INLAID BRASS ALLOY FIGURE OF A LAMA TIBET, 16TH CENTURY

西藏 十六世紀 銅錯銀喇嘛像

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

Likely representing either Sachen Kunga Nyingpo or Jetsun Dragpa Gyaltsen from the Sakya Order of Tibetan Buddhism, the style and execution bear similarity to other portraits of this tradition from the 15th/16th century. As often depicted in portraits of Sakya Masters, the lama is flanked by the manuscript and sword, alluding to his attained wisdom and association with the bodhisattva Manjushri. He holds the implements of the *vajra* and *ghanta* in the position linked to the purification deity Vajrasattva, signifying his accomplished role as a tantric master.

The monastic garment with an engraved hem and cord tied around the ribcage are common features of this portrait type. Rarely featured in other portrayals, however, is a vertical pleating of the robe that is shared with a portrait of Sachen Kunga Nyinpo sold at Bonhams, New York, 14 March, 2017, lot 3259. The tall base with abstracted square lotus leaves appears as a unique stylistic element in several bronzes of this kind as seen in a portrait of Lowo Kenchen Sonam Lhundrup also sold at Bonhams, New York, 14 March 2017, lot 3277.





TANGKA REPRÉSENTANT VAJRADHARA ET LES QUATRE-**VINGT-QUATRE MAHASIDDHAS**

TIBET, XVIE SIÈCLE

Distemper on cloth; verso with an ink drawing of a stupa and a Tibetan, "om, ah, hum" incantation behind the central figure. Himalayan Art Resources item no. 89904 Image: 76 x 59.5 cm (29 7/8 x 23 3/8 in.);

With silks: 117 x 75 cm (46 x 29 1/2 in.)

€6,000 - 8,000

A THANGKA OF VAJRADHARA AND THE EIGHTY-FOUR **MAHASIDDHAS** TIBET, 16TH CENTURY

西藏 十六世紀 金剛總持與八十四大成就者唐卡

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970's

The thangka depicts the Primordial Buddha, Vajradhara, seated on an elaborate throne defended by roaring snow lions and surrounded by registers of individualized portraits of the Eighty-Four Mahasiddhas. The linear arrangement of these canonical Tantric masters, the bold, opaque aureoles behind most, and the overall predominance of red betray a Newari style of painting adopted throughout Tibet up to and including the 16th century (c.f. Jackson, The Nepalese Legacy in Tibetan Painting, 2010, p. XX, fig. 0.3). Meanwhile, the inclusion of mountains and rivers staging a few mahasiddhas speaks to the Tibetan thangka painter's growing affinity with the Chinese landscape painting tradition.

STATUETTE DE VAJRADHARA EN ALLIAGE DE CUIVRE DORÉ

TIBET, XVIE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4627 21 cm (8 1/4 in.) high

€30,000 - 50,000

A GILT COPPER ALLOY FIGURE OF VAJRADHARA TIBET, 16TH CENTURY

西藏 十六世紀 銅鎏金金剛總持像

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

Vajradhara crosses his arms in vajrahumkara mudra, symbolizing the union of female wisdom and male compassion necessary for the dissolution of the self into the emptiness that is Vajrayana Buddhism's ultimate reality. Because such a state of existence is beyond description and therefore, imperceptible to the naked eye, Vajradhara is shown here in his, 'enjoyment form' (sambhogakaya), replete with sumptuous clothing and elaborate gemstone garlands.

A lavish scarf hangs over the Adi Buddha's forearms, which cleverly transitions into a pair of jeweled flowers rising up to his shoulders and a vajra finial surmounting his hair enclosed by a halo of flames. Also distinctive is a net-woven apron with floral embellishments gently falling over Vajradhara's feet and lower garment, relating to two other Vajradhara images with similarly modelled flora, crowns, and peaceful appearance (HAR 204088 & 11507).



STATUETTE DE BODHISATTVA EN ALLIAGE DE CUIVRE DORÉ

TIBET, XVIE/XVIIE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4618 18 cm (7 1/8 in.) high

€7,000 - 9,000

A GILT COPPER ALLOY FIGURE OF A BODHISATTVA TIBET, 16TH/17TH CENTURY

西藏 十六/十七世紀 銅鎏金菩薩像

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

Seated in vajrasana, this bodhisattva pinches his thumb and finger in the gesture of teaching while holding a lidded bowl in his left hand. Although his identity for now is uncertain, an inscription in the interior of the base bears the Tibetan letter 'kha' which possibly suggests its placement as a retinue figure of the Medicine Buddha. Compare with an image of Amitayus with similar ribbon ties, scarf, and lower garment (HAR 70680).



STATUETTE D'AMITABHA EN ALLIAGE DE CUIVRE DORÉ

TIBET, XVIE/XVIIE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4625 14 cm (5 1/2 in.) high

€3,000 - 5,000

A GILT COPPER ALLOY FIGURE OF AMITABHA TIBET, 16TH/17TH CENTURY

西藏 十六/十七世紀 銅鎏金無量光佛像

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

The artist models a classic depiction of Amitabha, the Buddha of Limitless Light, seated in the meditation pose with his hands supporting an alms bowl containing the elixir of immortality. The sculpture's thick pleats, heavy gilding, and sheer density of casting suggest it was produced during a time of relative prosperity in Tibet between the 16th and 17th centuries. Compare the garment folds and broad lotus petals with sculptures of Nyangrel Nyima Ozer and Shakya Yeshe from the Portraits of the Master's Collection sold at Bonhams, New York, 14 March 2017, lots 3211 & 3255, respectively.



STATUETTE DE VAJRAKILA EN LAITON

TIBET. XVIE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4636 15.5 cm (6 1/8 in.) high

€7,000 - 9,000

A BRASS FIGURE OF VAJRAKILA TIBET, 16TH CENTURY

西藏 十六世紀 普巴金剛銅像

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

Depicted with three heads, six arms, and embracing his consort is Vajrakila, the embodiment of the same three-sided dagger (phurba) he holds in his principal pair of hands. Draping above his shoulders is a conflation of flayed human and elephant skin, with each of their faces projecting on opposite sides. In this fierce portrayal, Vajrakila destroys all obstacles with resounding force.

The alloy and casting quality is typically associated with the Tsang province production of Central Tibet of the 15th and 16th century. Close comparison of the distinctive yellow and green tint of the alloy can be seen in a Mahakala from the Claude de Marteau Collection (Bonhams, Paris, 14 June, 2022, lot 66) and a folk-like representation of Vajrapani in the Essen Collection (HAR 3314731). Also compare with another Vajrakila with the same squat proportions (HAR 31949) and a Virupa attributed to the Tsang province with a single row of broad lotus petals similar to the present lot, sold at Bonhams, New York, 13 March 2017, lot 3086.



STATUETTE DE MAITREYA EN ALLIAGE DE CUIVRE

TIBET, XVIE/XVIIE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4635 18 cm (7 1/8 in.) high

€6,000 - 8,000

A COPPER ALLOY FIGURE OF MAITREYA TIBET, 16TH/17TH CENTURY

西藏 十六/十七世紀 彌勒銅像

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

Maitreya's prescribed posture and right hand gesture correspond to the belief that he will perpetually teach at his residence in Tushita heaven until it is time for him to descend into this world as the next Buddha. His left hand resting on his knee is unusual, though shared by an example sold at Nagel, Stuttgart, 12 November 2012, lot 887.

Also compare with a dark brown patinated figure seated on an elevated platform in the Tibet House Museum, New Delhi (HAR 71788) as well as another image sold at Bonhams, New York, 14 March 2016, lot 42.



STATUETTE DE YAMA DHARMARAJA EN ALLIAGE **DE CUIVRE DORÉ**

TIBET, XVIE/XVIIE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4638 23.2 cm (9 1/8 in.) high

€7,000 - 9,000

A GILT COPPER ALLOY FIGURE OF YAMA DHARMARAJA TIBET, 16TH/17TH CENTURY

西藏 十六/十七世紀 銅鎏金閻魔護法像

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

Yama Dharmaraja, the wrathful aspect of Manjushri, stands astride a bull in a portrayal conveying his defeat over death. Distinctive features including the curly mane of the bull and his lifted left foot suggest dating prior to the more conventional representation of the subject seen during the 18th century. Moreover, the rounded curls at the tips of Yama's flaming hair corresponds to a 16th-century Vajrakila in the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts (HAR 31396). This earlier convention also characterized by fierce features can be compared to another 16th/17th-century Yama Dharmaraja sold at Christie's, Paris, 11 December 2013, lot 372.



VAJRAMUDGARA (MARTEAU RITUEL) EN ALLIAGE DE CUIVRE DORÉ

CHINE, XVIIE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4641 30.9 cm (12 1/8 in.) high

€50,000 - 70,000

A GILT COPPER ALLOY VAJRAMUDGARA (RITUAL HAMMER) CHINA, 17TH CENTURY

中國 十七世紀 銅鎏金金剛鎚

Published:

Arman Neven, Le tantrisme dans l'art et la pensee, 1974, p. 69, no. 321

Exhibited:

Le tantrisme dans l'art et la pensee, Palais de Beaux-Arts, Bruxelles, 7 March - 10 April 1974.

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s



The vajramudgara, or adamantine hammer, is one of several indestructible armaments wielded by meditational deities such as Vajrabhairava and Kalachakra. In esoteric Buddhist practice, the hammer demarcates the sacred boundaries of a mandala during the preparatory stages of its ritual creation, either by driving triple-edged stakes (phurbas) into the ground or striking down hostile forces. Each decisive blow is a reflection of the practitioner's wisdom, tempered so as to glance off ignorance and delusion. Splendid, with rich gilding and brightly-colored inset stones, this ornate ritual implement likely derives from the famed ironwork foundries in Derge, East Tibet as commissioned by the Chinese imperial court between the 16th and 17th centuries.

On the one hand, the present work stylistically connects with ritual objects made of damascened iron, such as a Yongle vajra-axe in the Cleveland Museum of Art (1978.9.1) and a brazier in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (1992.257.2) in its application of ring-punched decorations, vajra enclosures, and octagonal segments. On the other hand, closer inspection of the vine-encircling flowers, double vaira (visvavaira), and fork-tailed ruyi clouds on the neck and face of the hammer reveal identifiable motifs from the Late Ming period, such as nearly identical cloud forms decorating a cinnabar lacquer box dated 1589 to the Wanli period, in the Tokyo National Museum (Carved Lacquer, 1984, p. 139, no. 196). These aforementioned decorations are not only found on Chinese lacquer, but also appear on 16th/17th century textiles, paintings, porcelain, and cloisonné, including a Ming cloisonné bowl with floral scroll decorations in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (29.110.88) and a 16th-century dish incised with a double vajra, published in Brinker, Chinese Cloisonné: The Pierre Uldry Collection, 1989, no. 73a. Furthermore, the use of inset coral and incised lines to enhance each flower petal bears worthwhile comparison to a Tibetan gold mandala gifted to the Shunzhi emperor in 1652 (Precious Deposits: Relics from Tibet, China vol. 4, pp. 14-5, no. 4), suggesting that the hammer coincides with the period of artistic transition between the Ming and Qing dynasties.



STATUETTE DE SHVANASYA EN ALLIAGE DE CUIVRE DORÉ

TIBET, VERS XVIIE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4624 18.5 cm (7 1/4 in.) high

€3,000 - 5,000

A GILT COPPER ALLOY FIGURE OF SHVANASYA TIBET, CIRCA 17TH CENTURY

西藏 約十七世紀 銅鎏金犬相空行母像

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

Depicted with the face of a canine, Shvanasya serves Vajravarahi as her western gate guardian, belonging to a retinue of animal-headed dakinis who protect her sacred mandala-abode. Compare with a bird-faced dakini from the same sculptural set (HAR 10661).





STATUETTE DE CHAKRASAMVARA EN ALLIAGE DE CUIVRE DORÉ

TIBET, XVIIE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4631 29 cm (11 3/8 in.) high

€200,000 - 300,000

A GILT COPPER ALLOY FIGURE OF CHAKRASAMVARA TIBET, 17TH CENTURY

西藏 十七世紀 銅鎏金勝樂金剛像

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s





This exceptional gilt bronze depicts the meditational deity (yidam) Chakrasamvara (lit. 'Wheel of Bliss') comprised of male and female enlightened beings depicted in a sexual embrace, symbolic of the transcendent bliss that skilled Tantric practitioners experience on completion of the Chakrasamvara Tantra. Visualized as gendered embodiments of perfected wisdom (female) and compassion (male) merging into a perfected, interpenetrative union, youthful Vajravarahi leaps onto Samvara, wrapping her thighs around his waist in a 'suspended' (avalambitaka) maneuver described in the ancient writings of the Kama Sutra. He pulls her in close, returning her impassioned gaze. With the same primary arms he uses to cradle her, Samvara crosses the vajra and ghanta implements in his hands in the vajrahumkara gesture, signifying the frontally obscured successful integration of Buddhism's two highest qualities.

The sophisticated quality of this sculptural ensemble betrays a Newari master artist in the service of Tibetan patrons. Painstaking care has been given to delineate each attribute held in Samvara's twelve hands, including a disembodied head with long strands of hair and a loosely gathered lasso. A criss-cross bone apron replete with inset turquoise covers Vajravarahi's rear, leading the eye below to the thickly-gilded garlands of expressive skulls and severed heads. A towering openwork mandorla emblazons the composition while a beaded lotus base with long, supple petals support the Hindu gods, Bhairava and Kalaratri, subdued underfoot by Chakrasamvara's awesome supremacy.

The Tibetan inscription located at the back of the base, which translates to 'Tashilima', suggests this sculpture was commissioned for Tashi Lhunpo monastery in Shigatse, Central Tibet (see Luo, "Tashi Lhunpo Statuary: Karma and Mt Meru", in Bonhams, Hong Kong, 26 November 2019). Tashi Lhunpo is the traditional monastic seat of the Panchen Lama, the Gelug order's second-in-command, and maintained a particularly close relationship with the Qing court during the reign of the Kangxi emperor (1662-1722). When the Fourth Panchen Lama, Lobsang Chökyi Gyaltsen (1567-1662), became the abbot of Tashi Lhunpo in 1607, he enlisted artisans to lay the foundations of a settlement nearby the monastery. Known as Tashikitsel, this village consisting of workshops dedicated to varying disciplines provided Tashi Lhunpo with a steady stream of building materials, textiles, paintings, and gilt bronzes for the greater part of the 17th and 18th centuries. Compare the similar treatment of the mandorla and garland interwoven with skulls and heads to closely related examples such as a Begtse Chen sold at Christie's, London, 12 April 1988, lot 139; a Hayagriva in the Musée Guimet (von Schroeder, Indo-Tibetan Bronzes, Hong Kong, 1981, p. 455, no. 125F); and a Vajrabhairava sold at Bonhams, Hong Kong, 29 November 2016, lot 13. Lastly, compare the slender proportions of a parcel-gilt Chakrasamvara, published in Uhlig, On the Path to Enlightenment, Zurich, 1995, p. 168, no. 112.





STATUETTE DE MANJUSHRI EN ALLIAGE DE CUIVRE DORÉ

DYNASTIE QING, XVIIE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4616 24 cm (9 1/2 in.) high

€70,000 - 90,000

A GILT COPPER ALLOY FIGURE OF MANJUSHRI QING DYNASTY, 17TH CENTURY

清 十七世紀 銅鎏金文殊菩薩像

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

This elegant and serene figure portrays Manjushri, the Bodhisattva of 'Transcendental Wisdom'. He is seated in *dhyanasana*, with his raised right hand brandishing a sword, and his left hand in vitarka mudra. Early Qing emperors enthusiastically patronized Tibetan Buddhism as had the preceding Ming rulers, in an effort to extend Manchu rulership over Tibet and reorient the Mongols towards China. The Qing court favored Manjushri amongst other deities in the Buddhist pantheon, and as did other emperors of that dynasty, the Kangxi Emperor regarded himself as his emanation. He supported the building of temples and paid obeisance to the sacred mountain of Wutai, considered to be the mythical home of the deity.

Manjushri's torso naturally sways to one side, reminiscent of renowned Yongle-Xuande bronzes of the same subject. The scarf drops down with a loop below his raised arm, balancing the empty space below the elbow. While reflecting certain styles of Ming tradition, his face, regalia and base are more consistent with early Qing bronzes. His dhoti is plain and tight in contrast to the draping folds frequently seen on Ming bronzes. The pleats here are contained, fanning out neatly over the crossed ankles of the deity. His high crown consists of five elaborate plaques, each decorated with foliate designs and a vertical band of stacked beads. Two figures of White Tara from Qing's Chengde Palace are adorned with similar crown types; see Chang and Hsu (eds.), Buddhist Art from Rehol: Tibetan Buddhist Images and Ritual Objects from the Qing dynasty Summer Palace at Chengde, 1999, pp. 84-5 & 90-1, fig. 22 & 25. Compared with the two Taras dated to late 17th/early 18th century, the current lot's overall contour is more natural, especially in the subtle treatment of the muscles along his torso and waist.

The lotus base is comprised of three layers of thin, flat petals with prominently pointed tips, a style more concurrent with earlier Qing casts. The special treatment of the base is shared by another sculpture of Manjushri (Burrows, Tibetan Lamist Art, 1970, no. 43) which also corresponds to the figural modelling and regalia.



STATUETTE D'UN GÉNÉRAL YAKSHA EN ALLIAGE DE CUIVRE DORÉ

DYNASTIE QING, XVIIIE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4622 13.5 cm (5 1/4 in.) high

€15,000 - 20,000

A GILT COPPER ALLOY FIGURE OF A YAKSHA GENERAL QING DYNASTY, 18TH CENTURY

清 十八世紀 銅鎏金藥叉大將像

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

The Twelve Yaksha Generals are retinue figures associated with the mandala of Bhaisajyaguru, the Medicine Buddha. Each of the generals characteristically holds a mongoose in his left hand along with various accompanying implements. Sculptural sets, such as these have largely dispersed, making iconographical delineations challenging, and as these yaksha generals share similar characteristics with both Vaishravana and Jambhala, they can be easily misidentified.

This broad shouldered and large bellied guardian sits in a relaxed pose with an alert gaze. The modelling, strong countenance, and jewelry correspond to a figure bearing an inscription which denotes its number within a set, stating, "The Blue g.Yo-hdzin. West. No. 38" (von Schroeder, Indo-Tibetan Bronzes, 1981, p. 454, no. 125B). Both wear a soft sash loosely tied horizontally across the chest half concealing a beaded necklace below. In both cases, the guardians share a similar seated posture, and their arm gestures suggest a staff was set diagonally across their bodies.

The example in von Schroeder shows two flanking retinue figures on either side of the Yaksha, offering a visual reference for sculptural arrangements of this kind. Based on the similarity of the crown details between the Yaksha here and a figure of Virupaksha from the Essen collection (HAR 3314890), it is likely these figures relate to the same sculptural group. Another similar Yaksha General figure is in the collection of the Tibet House Museum in New Delhi (HAR 71845).



STATUETTE DE TILOPA EN ALLIAGE DE CUIVRE

TIBET, XVIIE/XVIIIE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4644 11 cm (4 2/8 in.) high

€2,000 - 3,000

A COPPER ALLOY FIGURE OF TILOPA TIBET, 17TH/18TH CENTURY

西藏 十七/十八世紀 帝洛巴銅像

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

The life of Mahasiddha Tilopa (928-1009) is cloaked by mythical interpretation, characterized, like many of the lives of mahasiddhas of Tantric Buddhism, by his eccentric behavior. He is recognized in the Kagyu lineages for synthesizing core Buddhist teachings into pith instructions.

Compare the unusually upturned lotus base on which Tilopa sits upon to a Kagyu portrait published in Hollywood Galleries, Hong Kong, May 2019, no. 7, possibly indicating that the present lot was affixed to a larger support.



STATUETTE DE KALACHAKRA EN ALLIAGE DE CUIVRE

NÉPAL, XVIIE/XVIIIE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4639 10.5 cm (4 1/8 in.) high

€2,000 - 3,000

A COPPER ALLOY FIGURE OF KALACHAKRA NEPAL, 17TH/18TH CENTURY

尼泊爾 十七/十八世紀 時輪金剛銅像

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

Kalachakra, the multi-armed and many-faced tantric deity, embraces his consort Vishvamanta in a dense arrangement of hands, legs, and spiritual weaponry in an expression meant to convey mastery over time. The image, uncompromising in detail and full of ecstatic activity, shows perpetual motion without beginning or end.

The small scale suggests personal use, and it is known that within Newari Buddhist culture, initiated practitioners of tantra would have possessed personal agam, or secret shrines.

The characteristically Nepalese base of multi-layered pointed petals and prominent beaded rims is shared by two other personal shrines depicting the tantric deity, Chakrasamvara sold at Bonhams, Hong Kong, 2 October 2018, lot 59 and at Sotheby's, New York, 3 December 2015 ,lot 299.



STATUETTE D'UN LAMA DRUGPA KAGYU EN LAITON INCRUSTÉ D'ARGENT ET DE CUIVRE

BHOUTAN OU TIBET, XVIIE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4649 5.5 cm (2 1/8 in.) high

€3,000 - 5,000

A SILVER AND COPPER INLAID BRASS FIGURE OF A DRUGPA KAGYU LAMA BHUTAN OR TIBET, 17TH CENTURY

不丹或西藏 十七世紀 錯銀錯紅銅竹巴噶舉喇嘛銅像

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

The smooth patina of this diminutive figure of a Drugpa Kagyu lama suggests that it was once a beloved personal icon. Emblazoned on the robe are large floral patterns and medallions on the hem, imitating the luxurious textile fashions of his day. Similar treatment of decorative patterns are shared by other Lama portraits made during the 16th and 17th centuries in Tibet (see Bonhams, Hong Kong, 2 December 2020, lot 1019 and HAR 2714). Lastly, compare the style of the Bhutanese three-lobed petal base to a figure of Shabdrung Ngagwang Namgyal in the Tibet House Museum, New Delhi (HAR 71836).





TANGKA REPRÉSENTANT KURUKULLA

DYNASTIE QING. STYLE DE YONGHEGONG. XVIIIE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4651 Image: 57 x 42 cm (22 1/2 x 16 1/2 in.)

€40,000 - 60,000

A THANGKA OF KURUKULLA QING DYNASTY, YONGHEGONG STYLE, 18TH CENTURY

清 雍和宮風格 十八世紀 智行佛母唐卡

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

The goddess Kurukulla belongs to a set known as the, 'mar chen kor sum' or the Three Great Red Deities, including Takkiraja from the Guhyasamaja Tantra and Maharakta Ganapati from the Chakrasamvara Tantra (see a thangka of Maharakta from the Claude de Marteau Collection, Part 1, sold at Bonhams, Paris, 14 June 2022, lot 57). Dancing atop a pale white corpse, the crimson goddess draws a bow and arrow composed of flowers, symbolic of her power to bewitch the hearts of kings and men through the recitation of her mantras.

Floating above the upper recesses of the painting are two monks wearing yellow hats, associating this work with the Gelugpa order and other 18th-century examples from the Yonghegong monastery. Located in Beijing, this lamasery was formerly the monastic residence of Prince Yinzhen prior to his enthronement as the Yongzheng emperor (1723-35) as well as the birthplace of the Qianlong emperor (1736-95). Stylistically, the dense, hilly landscape with earthen-hued clouds bear a striking resemblance to a Chakrasamvara painting in the Yonghegong Collection (HAR 100116) and two other examples published in, Bai Ming (ed.), Beautiful Tangka Paintings in Yonghegong vol.1, 2002, pp. 36 & 81. Also compare a series of paintings commissioned by the Qianlong emperor between 1779 and 1780 for the Xumifushou Temple with similar color schemes to the present lot, published in Singer & Denwood (eds.), Tibetan Art: Towards a Definition of Style, 1997, pp. 110 & 115, nos. 91, 99 & 100.



STATUETTE DE VAISHRAVANA EN ALLIAGE DE CUIVRE DORÉ

DYNASTIE QING, XVIIIE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4603 13 cm (5 in.) high

€7,000 - 9,000

A GILT COPPER ALLOY FIGURE OF VAISHRAVANA QING DYNASTY, 18TH CENTURY

清 十八世紀 銅鎏金多聞天王像

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

Vaishravana is a wealth deity with a magical mongoose capable of disgorging gems cradled in his left hand. Vaishravana is also one of Four Heavenly Kings, the Guardian of the North, and is therefore depicted as a robust warrior, clad in glistening chain mail, mounted on a snow lion. His semi-wrathful, semi-peaceful face expresses his dual character.

A distinctive feature of Vaishravana sculptures produced under the Qing dynasty is the fish-shaped element of his armor, descending between the legs. The motif is a rebus, with 'fish' being a homonym of 'abundance' in Chinese (yu), playing on Vaishravana's role as a bestower of prosperity. Related sculptures with this detail are in the State Hermitage, Leningrad, Yonghegong temple, Beijing, and the Jacques Marchais of Tibetan Art, Staten Island (see Rhie & Thurman, Wisdom and Compassion, 1991, p. 305, no. 118; Buddhist Statues in Yonghegong, 2002, pl. 113; and Lipton & Ragnubs, *Treasures of Tibetan Arts*, 1996, p. 179, no. 95, respectively). Further stylistically related sculpture of Vaishravana were sold at Christie's, Paris, 20 June 2017, lot 35; and 12 June 2019, lot 194.



STATUETTE DE PALDEN LHAMO EN ALLIAGE DE **CUIVRE DORÉ**

DYNASTIE QING, XVIIIE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4640 23 cm (9 in.) high

€3,000 - 5,000

A GILT COPPER ALLOY FIGURE OF PALDEN LHAMO QING DYNASTY, 18TH CENTURY

清 十八世紀 銅鎏金吉祥天母像

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

During the Qing dynasty, Palden Lhamo was popularly worshipped as both a Protector of the Dharma and Goddess of Fortune. Here, she rides atop a mule through an ocean of blood, her fiery hair symbolizing her wrathful aspect.

See two closely related examples from the Qianlong period, published in *Buddhist Statues in Yonghegong*, 2002, pl. 112, and Chang and Hsu (eds.), *Buddhist Art from Rehol*, Taiwan, 1999, p. 108, fig. 36.



STATUETTE D'AMITAYUS EN ALLIAGE DE CUIVRE DORÉ

TIBET, XVIIIE SIÈCLE Tibetan number inscribed on reverse '37'. Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4619

13.4 cm (5 1/4 in.) high

€8,000 - 12,000

A GILT COPPER ALLOY FIGURE OF AMITAYUS TIBET, 18TH CENTURY

西藏 十八世紀 銅鎏金無量壽佛像

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

This serene portrait depicts Amitayus, the Buddha of Infinite Life, carrying the elixir of immortality in his palms. Located behind the cushion is a Tibetan inscription, denoting that this image was made for a larger sculptural mandala of Buddhas and bodhisattvas, possibly in the workshops of Tashi Lhunpo in Shigatse, Central Tibet. Compare the style of the present lot to an image in the Santa Barbara Museum of Art (1991.148.74), another sold at Christie's, New York, 19 March 2013, lot 411, and lastly, a larger example sold at Bonhams, Hong Kong 29 November 2019, lot 21.



STATUETTE DE RAHULA EN ALLIAGE DE CUIVRE DORÉ

TIBET. XVIIIE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4646 11.8 cm (4 5/8 in.) high

€4,000 - 6,000

A GILT COPPER ALLOY FIGURE OF RAHULA TIBET, 18TH CENTURY

西藏 十八世紀 銅鎏金羅睺羅尊者像

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

Rahula, the son of Prince Siddhartha was conceived just before his father's great departure and pursuit towards spiritual enlightenment. Considered a great Buddhist master in his own right, he can be identified by the crown he holds at heart level.

He is often represented among the sixteen Great Arhats, and this sculpture would have belonged to a set that includes a Kalika, sold at Bonhams, New York, 14 March 2017, lot 3205, and two others in the Zimmerman and Essen Collection in Museum der Kulturen, Basel and the Zimmerman Family Collection (HAR 3314748 & 85073).

Stylistically, the modelling of the face, the treatment of the drapery and the playful way the edges of the cushions turn up from the weight of the arhat can closely be compared to another 18th-century gilt figure of Ajita (HAR 2243).



STATUETTE DE VAJRABHAIRAVA EN ALLIAGE DE CUIVRE DORÉ

DYNASTIE QING, XVIIIE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4606 16.5 cm (6 1/2 in.) high

€20,000 - 30,000

A GILT COPPER ALLOY FIGURE OF VAJRABHAIRAVA QING DYNASTY, 18TH CENTURY

清 十八世紀 銅鎏金大威德金剛像

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

Depicted with the face of a bull while wielding a skull club (kapala danda) is Yamantaka Vajrabhairava, the wrathful form of Manjushri, whose name alludes to his triumph over the personification of death (Yama).

In spiritual advisement with the Gelug order of Tibetan Buddhism, the emperors of the Qing dynasty were considered to be the living manifestations of the bodhisattva of wisdom, and images like the following work were likely made for an imperial-sponsored Buddhist temple. See two other examples of the same subject, one with a similar physiognomy (HAR 9041) and another holding a skull club (HAR 203448).







ENSEMBLE DE DEUX TANGKAS REPRÉSENTANT TARA ET VAJRASATTVA

TIBET, XIXE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4654 Image: 60 x 39.5 cm (23 5/8 x 15 1/2 in.), each

€4,000 - 6,000

TWO THANGKAS OF TARA AND VAJRASATTVA TIBET, 19TH CENTURY

西藏 十九世紀 度母唐卡及金剛薩埵唐卡二幀

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

Represented in this set of two thangkas are Tara, the goddess of longevity who is depicted holding blossoming lotuses in both hands and Vajrasattva, a purification deity identified by the ritual bell at his left hip and the vajra held at his chest. The palette favors cerulean blue and emerald green, pinks, and orange, showing the deities decorated by jeweled and golden mandorlas surrounded by a retinue of golden deities.

Compare their color arrangement with two thangkas of Amitayus and Buddha from the Jongen-Schleiper Collection, sold at Bonhams, London, 11 May 2017, lots 8 & 14. Also see another thangka of Green Tara with a composition consisting of a similar headdress and mandorla (HAR 72071).

STATUETTE DE MANJUSHRI EN ALLIAGE DE CUIVRE

DYNASTIE QING, RENAISSANCE PALA, XVIIIE SIÈCLE Inscribed with the Buddhist Creed ("ye dharma hetu...") in Tibetan on the back of the mandorla. Himalavan Art Resources item no. 4643

12 cm (4 3/4 in.) high

€3,000 - 5,000

A COPPER ALLOY FIGURE OF MANJUSHRI QING DYNASTY, PALA REVIVAL, 18TH CENTURY

清 帕拉復興 十八世紀 文殊菩薩銅像

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

Manjushri, the bodhisattva of infinite wisdom, displays a sutra and the traces of an iron sword above his head. Certain characteristics, including his mandorla, axe-shaped ribbon ties, and looped cloth tied behind his girdle all recall the style of bronzes from the Late Pala period. However, the crisp outlines of his armlets and sash, together with a seated Buddha located behind the crown, stylistically deviate from 12th/13th century examples. This suggests a Qing artist's unique reimagining of earlier forms, or archaism, that was popularized by the antiquarian gentry and emperors of the Song dynasty (960-1279).

Compare with a standing Tara image executed in the 'Pala Revival' style in the Palace Museum, Beijing (Wang (ed.), The Complete Collection of Treasures of the Place Museum: Buddhist Statues of Tibet, 2003, p. 257, no. 246), and a Vajradhara image with similarly soft features, sold at Bonhams, New York, 17 September 2014, lot 49.



STATUETTE DE VAIROCANA EN ALLIAGE DE CUIVRE DORÉ

MONGOLIE, XIXE SIÈCLE

Tibetan inscription to the back of the base: 22 sred med bu la na mo 22 Hommage to Sred-med-bu (Narayana) Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4621 10.5 cm (4 in.) high

€3,000 - 5,000

A GILT COPPER ALLOY FIGURE OF VAIROCANA MONGOLIA, 19TH CENTURY

蒙古 十九世紀 銅鎏金毘盧遮那佛像

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

With both hands turning the Wheel of Dharma dharmachakrapravartana mudra, this robust figure of Vairocana sits on a lotus base elaborately chased with lotus flower medallions and a dedicated inscription at the back of the base. Compare with similar examples, including one sold at Nagel Auktionen, Stuttgart, 30 October 2015, lot 172 and a Tsongkhapa image in the Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art (75-32/1).



STATUETTE DE PADMASAMBHAVA EN LAITON

BHOUTAN, XIXE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4628 17.5 cm (6 7/8 in.) high

€6,000 - 8,000

A BRASS FIGURE OF PADMASAMBHAVA BHUTAN, 19TH CENTURY

不丹 十九世紀 蓮花生大士像銅像

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

Padmasambhava, whose title of 'Guru Rinpoche' (Precious Teacher) reflects his legendary status among all the Tibetan Buddhist traditions, is the founder of the Nyingma school first established in the 8th century. Characteristic of Buddhist sculptures from Bhutan is a three-lobed petal design at the base of the figure, resembling a Padmasambhava image published in Bartholomew & Johnston (eds.), *The Dragon's Gift*, 2008, pp. 274-5, no. 57, and another image sold at Christie's, New York, 21 September 2021, lot 411.



STATUETTE DE TARA VERTE EN ALLIAGE DE CUIVRE DORÉ

DYNASTIE QING, XVIIIE/XIXE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4602 18.5 cm (7 1/4 in.) high

€10,000 - 15,000

A GILT COPPER ALLOY FIGURE OF GREEN TARA QING DYNASTY, 18TH/19TH CENTURY

清 十八/十九世紀 銅鎏金綠度母像

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

This gilt bronze depicting the revered Buddhist savior Tara has the charming addition of two diminutive devotees positioned within the lotus pedestal. Another in the same style with an affixed dakini was sold at Bonhams, Hong Kong, 5 October 2020, lot 122. Classic features of sculptures produced by the Qing Dolonnor workshop of Inner Mongolia include the present bronze's oval facial type, prominent crown, and tall base, seen in another example sold at Bonhams, Hong Kong, 2 October 2018, lot 89.



STATUETTE DE TARA BLANCHE EN ALLIAGE DE CUIVRE DORÉ White Tara is depicted with seven eyes (four of which appear on her

DYNASTIE QING, XVIIIE/XIXE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4642 18.5 cm (7 1/4 in.) high

€6,000 - 8,000

A GILT COPPER ALLOY FIGURE OF WHITE TARA QING DYNASTY, 18TH/19TH CENTURY

清 十八/十九世紀 銅鎏金白度母像

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

hands and feet), enabling her to see into all realms of existence while bestowing longevity to her devotees.

Her tall, floral crown flanked by lateral fans resemble Dolonnor images made at the height of the Qing Empire's influence in Inner Mongolia. Compare with a closely related White Tara from the Kandell Collection, published in Rhie & Thurman, A Shrine for Tibet, 2010, p. 147, no. III-5.



STATUETTE DE VAJRAPANI EN ALLIAGE DE CUIVRE DORÉ

MONGOLIE, STYLE DE ZANABAZAR, XIXE SIÈCLE Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4623 22 cm (8 5/8 in.) high

€20,000 - 30,000

A GILT COPPER ALLOY FIGURE OF VAJRAPANI MONGOLIA, ZANABAZAR STYLE, 19TH CENTURY

蒙古 札那巴札爾風格 十九世紀 銅鎏金金剛手菩薩像

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

Distinguished by rich gilding, smooth contours, and simplified decorative design, this wrathful Canda Vajrapani is characteristic of the Zanabazar atelier in Mongolia. Zanabazar (1635-1723), a Gelug hierarch, had strong social and political influence during the 17th century. His penchant for artistry and design led him to employ master Newari craftsmen to develop his burgeoning style.

The ornamentation of jewelry, crown, and attire is restrained and executed using geometrical forms. The long scarf hangs vertically like a waterfall, with the two ends cast in a fishtail swirl of thick folds inset with turquoise and shares similar treatment with another Vajrapani from the Rossi collection (HAR 68856). The lotus base is a hallmark of Zanabazar style and is characterized by wide and flat lotus petals with delicately curled tips. For close comparisons, see Chen, Sattva and Rajas, 2004, pp. 271 & 458-9, nos. 174 & 293, and Christie's, New York, 21 March 2007, lot 333.





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TANGKA REPRÉSENTANT SENGE DRADOG

TIBET, XIXE SIÈCLE

Distemper on cloth; three Tibetan characters inscription to verso, in red ink.

Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4655 Image: 63.5 x 41.5 cm (25 x 16 in.)

€4,000 - 6,000

A THANGKA OF SENGE DRADOG TIBET, 19TH CENTURY

西藏 十九世紀 獅吼蓮師唐卡

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

Depicted within a rolling, verdant landscape is the wrathful, manifestation of Padmasambhava as Guru Senge Dradog (the Lion's Roar), indicated by the presence of the same great teacher seated high above the clouds while enclosed within a paradise of flowers. The following work's spacious background and bold, figural outlining relate closely to a thangka of Begtse Chen, sold at Bonhams, London, 11 May 2017, lot 47, and a thangka of Green Tara (HAR 657), linking the style of the present lot to Palpung Monastery.





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DEUX TANGKAS REPRÉSENTANT DES ARHATS

TIBET DE L'EST, STYLE DE PALPUNG, FIN DU XIXE/DÉBUT DU XXE SIÈCLE

Distemper on cloth; both with inscriptions om ah hum and double handprints verso.

Himalayan Art Resources item no. 4653 Image: 69.5 x 45.5 cm (27 3/8 x 17 7/8 in.), each

€3,000 - 5,000

TWO THANGKAS FROM AN ARHAT SERIES EASTERN TIBET, PALPUNG STYLE, LATE 19TH/EARLY 20TH CENTURY

藏東 八蚌風格 十九世紀末/二十世紀初 羅漢唐卡二幀

Provenance:

With Claude de Marteau, Brussels, by 1970s

Depicted in this pair of thangkas are six Arhats including Chudapantaka, Vanavasin, and Pantaka in one and Bhadra, Vajriputra, and Bakula in the other. Painted in bold tones and depicted on an open landscape, they showcase a compositional style of painting first developed by Situ Panchen at Palpung monastery. Another painting also bearing double handprints and attributed to the same school is in the Rubin Museum of Art, New York (HAR 65624).

The present lot originally belonged to a set of ten paintings illustrating Shakyamuni accompanied by attendant figures, the Guardians of the Four Directions, and the Sixteen Arhats, comparing favorably to an earlier example sold at Bonhams, New York, 14 September 2015, lot 28 and HAR 31683.

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Ancient region of Gandhara, circa 3rd century €15,000 - 20,000 *



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Dans la plupart des cas, une Estimation est imprimée à côté de l'Article. Les Estimations fournies expriment uniquement l'opinion de Bonhams faite au nom du Vendeur à propos de la fourchette dans laquelle Bonhams pense que le Prix d'adjudication pour le Lot est susceptible de se situer. Il ne s'agit en aucun cas d'une estimation de valeur. Les Estimations ne tiennent pas compte de la TVA, de la Commission d'achat ou d'autres frais pavables par l'Acheteur. qui sont décrits en détail au paragraphe 7 de la présente Note. Les prix dépendent des enchères et les Lots peuvent se vendre à des Prix d'adjudication inférieurs ou supérieurs aux Estimations Les Estimations ne doivent donc pas être considérées comme une indication du prix de vente réel ou de la valeur d'un Lot. Les Estimations sont fournies dans la devise de la Vente

Rapports sur l'état

Pour la plupart des Lots, vous pouvez demander à Bonhams un Rapport sur l'état physique général du Lot. Si vous lui faites cette demande, Bonhams vous fournira ce rapport gratuitement, pour le compte du Vendeur. Étant donné qu'il s'agit d'un service supplémentaire et gratuit, Bonhams ne conclut pas un contrat avec vous au titre du Rapport sur l'État. En conséquence, Bonhams n'assume aucune responsabilité à votre égard à ce titre. Chaque Rapport sur l'État exprime l'opinion raisonnable de Bonhams quant à l'état général du Lot concerné et Bonhams ne déclare ni ne garantit qu'un Rapport sur l'État inclut tous les aspects de l'état interne ou externe du Lot. Le Vendeur ne vous doit ni n'accepte de vous devoir, en tant qu'Enchérisseur ou Acheteur, aucune obligation concernant ce rapport gratuit à propos d'un Lot, qui vous est fourni afin que vous puissiez l'examiner ou le faire examiner par un expert mandaté

Responsabilité du Vendeur envers vous

Le Vendeur ne fait et ne s'oblige à faire aucune déclaration factuelle, et n'assume aucune Garantie, aucune obligation ni aucune responsabilité contractuelle ou quasi-délictuelle (excepté envers l'Acheteur final, ainsi qu'il est dit ci-dessus) au titre de l'exactitude ou du caractère complet de toute assertion ou déclaration faite par lui ou pour son compte, aui contient un élément auelconque de description de tout Lot ni au titre du prix de vente prévu ou probable de tout Lot. Exception faite de ce qui est stipulé ci-dessus, aucune assertion ou déclaration faite par le Vendeur ou pour son compte contenant un élément quelconque de description d'un Lot, ni aucune Estimation ne sont incorporées dans le Contrat de Vente entre le Vendeur et l'Acheteur.

Responsabilité de Bonhams envers vous

Vous avez la possibilité d'examiner le Lot si vous le souhaitez et le Contrat de Vente d'un Lot est conclu avec le Vendeur et non avec Bonhams, Bonhams agit exclusivement en qualité de mandataire du Vendeur (à moins que Bonhams ne vende le Lot en tant que mandant). Bonhams n'assume envers vous aucune obligation d'examiner, d'enquêter ou de procéder à des tests sur chaque Lot, approfondis ou autres, afin d'établir l'exactitude ou de vérifier autrement toutes Descriptions ou opinions données par Bonhams. ou par toute personne pour le compte de Bonhams, que ce soit dans le Catalogue ou ailleurs. Vous ne devez pas supposer que ces examens, ces enquêtes ou ces tests ont été réalisés. Bonhams ne fait et ne s'oblige à faire aucune déclaration factuelle, et n'assume aucune obligation ni aucune responsabilité (contractuelle ou quasidélictuelle) au titre de l'exactitude ou du caractère complet de toute assertion ou déclaration faite par Bonhams ou pour le compte de Bonhams qui contient un élément quelconque de description de tout Lot ni au titre du prix de vente prévu ou probable de tout Lot. Aucune assertion ou déclaration faite par Bonhams ou pour son compte contenant un élément quelconque de description d'un Lot, ni aucune Estimation ne sont incorporées dans notre Contrat avec l'Acheteur

Modifications

Les Descriptions et les Estimations peuvent être modifiées à la discrétion de Bonhams de temps en temps par le biais d'une annonce verbale ou d'un avis écrit avant ou pendant une Vente. LE LOT EST DISPONIBLE POUR EXAMEN ET VOUS DEVEZ VOUS FORMER VOTRE PROPRE OPINION SUR CELUI-CI. IL VOUS EST FORTEMENT CONSEILLÉ D'EXAMINER TOUT LOT OU DE LE FAIRE EXAMINER POUR VOTRE COMPTE AVANT LA VENTE.

4. CONDUITE DE LA VENTE

Nos Ventes sont des ventes aux enchères publiques, auxquelles des personnes peuvent assister et vous devriez saisi l'opportunité de ce faire. Nous nous réservons le droit, à notre seule discrétion, de refuser l'accès à nos locaux ou à toute Vente et de faire sortir toute personne de nos locaux et salles des ventes, sans devoir en indiquer la raison. Nous pouvons à notre seule et entière discrétion décider de procéder à la Vente. d'inclure un Lot dans la Vente, ainsi que de la manière dont la Vente se déroulera, et nous pouvons offrir les Lots à la Vente dans tout ordre que nous choisissons, nonobstant les numéros attribués aux Lots dans le Catalogue. Vous devrez donc vérifier la date et l'heure de commencement de la Vente, et vérifier si des Lots ont été retirés de la Vente ou ajoutés tardivement à celle-ci. En effet, ces retraits ou ajouts tardifs peuvent modifier l'heure à laquelle un Lot qui vous intéresse est mis en Vente. Nous pouvons, à notre seule et entière discrétion, refuser toute enchère, augmenter tout pas d'enchère comme nous le jugerons approprié, diviser tout Lot, regrouper deux Lots, retirer tout Lot d'une Vente et, avant que la Vente ait pris fin, remettre tout Lot aux enchères. Les Ventes aux enchères peuvent excéder 100 Lots par heure et les pas d'enchère sont généralement d'environ. 10%; toutefois, ces chiffres varient d'une Vente à l'autre et d'un Commissaire-priseur à l'autre.

Contactez le département organisant la Vente pour avoir un avis sur ce point. Si un Prix de Réserve a été fixé pour un Lot, le Commissaire-priseur peut, en son absolue discrétion. passer des enchères (à concurrence d'un montant qui ne sera ni égal ni supérieur à ce Prix de Réserve) pour le compte du Vendeur. Nous ne sommes pas responsables envers vous de la présence ou de l'absence d'un Prix de Réserve au titre de tout Lot. Si un Prix de Réserve a été fixé, il ne devra pas être supérieur à la plus basse Estimation faite dans le Catalogue, en supposant que la devise du Prix de Réserve n'ait pas fluctué de manière défavorable par rapport à la devise de l'Estimation. L'Acheteur sera l'Enchérisseur qui fait la plus haute enchère acceptable par le Commissaire-priseur pour un Lot (sous réserve de tout Prix de Réserve applicable), et auquel le Lot est adjugé par le Commissaire-priseur à la tombée du marteau du Commissaire-priseur. Tout différend relatif à la plus haute enchère acceptable sera tranché par le Commissaire-priseur en son absolue discrétion. Toutes les enchères passées se rapporteront au numéro de Lot annoncé par le Commissaire-priseur. Un convertisseur électronique de devises peut être utilisé lors de la Vente. Cet outil est fourni uniquement pour votre commodité et constitue une évaluation approximative de la contre-valeur d'une enchère donnée dans certaines devises. Nous n'acceptons aucune responsabilité au titre des erreurs qui pourraient se produire en raison de l'utilisation du convertisseur de devises. Nous pouvons utiliser des caméras vidéo pour enregistrer la Vente et pouvons enregistrer des appels téléphoniques pour des raisons de sécurité, et afin d'aider à résoudre des différends pouvant s'élever au titre d'enchères passées lors de la Vente. À titre d'exemple, lors des Ventes de bijoux, nous pouvons utiliser des écrans sur lesquels des images des Lots seront projetées. Ce service est fourni pour permettre une meilleure vue des Lots lors de la Vente. L'image projetée sur l'écran doit être considérée comme une simple indication du Lot concerné. Il convient de noter que toutes les enchères passées se rapporteront au numéro de Lot annoncé par le Commissairepriseur. Nous n'acceptons aucune responsabilité au titre des erreurs qui pourraient se produire dans l'utilisation de l'écran

5. ENCHÈRES

Vous devez compléter et nous remettre l'un de nos Formulaires d'Enchères, c'est-à-dire notre Formulaire d'Enregistrement d'Enchérisseur, notre Formulaire d'Enchères en Absence (Ordre d'Achat) ou notre Formulaire d'Enchères par Téléphone afin de pouvoir enchérir lors de nos Ventes.

Si vous êtes un nouveau client chez Bonhams ou si vous n'avez pas récemment mis à jour vos données d'enregistrement, vous devez vous préenregistrer, au moins deux jours ouvrables avant la Vente lors de laquelle vous souhaitez enchérir. Vous devrez fournir un justificatif d'identité et de domicile délivré par le gouvernement. Si vous êtes une société, il faut fournir votre certificat d'immatriculation (Extrait Kbis) ou un document équivalent, avec votre dénomination et l'adresse de votre siège social, une preuve de votre adresse actuelle délivrée par le gouvernement, une preuve documentaire de vos propriétaires effectifs et de vos administrateurs et une preuve de l'autorisation d'effectuer des

Nous pouvons également vous demander une référence financière et/ou une caution avant de vous autoriser à enchérir. Nous nous réservons le droit, à notre discrétion, de demander des informations supplémentaires afin de compléter notre identification de client, de refuser d'enregistrer une personne comme Enchérisseur, et de rejeter ses enchères si elles ont déjà été enregistrées. Nous nous réservons également le droit de différer la finalisation de la Vente d'un Lot, à notre discrétion, le temps de terminer nos enquêtes relatives à l'enregistrement et à l'identification, et d'annuler la Vente de tout Lot, si vous violez vos garanties en tant qu'Acheteur, ou si nous considérons que cette Vente serait illégale ou ferait autrement jouer la responsabilité du Vendeur ou de Bonhams, ou nuirait à la réputation de Bonhams.

Enchérir en personne

À condition que vous vous soyez préenregistré pour enchérir ou ayez récemment mis à jour vos données d'enregistrement existantes, vous devrez vous rendre à notre bureau d'enregistrement des Enchérisseurs dans le lieu de la Vente et remplir un Formulaire d'Enregistrement et d'Enchères le jour de la Vente (ou, si possible, avant). Le système de numérotation des enchères est parfois visé sous le terme d'« enchères par paddle » (ou « enchères par panneau numéroté »). Il vous sera remis une grande carte (un « paddle » ou panneau numéroté) portant un numéro imprimé, pour les besoins de la Vente. Si vous êtes l'Enchérisseur gagnant, vous devrez faire en sorte que votre numéro puisse être vu clairement par le Commissaire-priseur et que votre numéro soit identifié comme celui de l'Acheteur. Vous ne devez laisser personne d'autre utiliser votre paddle, étant donné que tous les Lots seront facturés au nom et à l'adresse indiqués sur votre Formulaire d'Enregistrement d'Enchérisseur. Une fois émise, une facture ne sera pas modifiée. En cas de doute à propos du Prix d'Adjudication d'un Lot particulier, ou sur la question de savoir si vous êtes l'Enchérisseur gagnant d'un Lot particulier, informez-en le Commissaire-priseur avant que le prochain Lot ne soit offert à la Vente. À la fin de la Vente, ou lorsque vous aurez fini d'enchérir, merci de restituer votre paddle au bureau d'enregistrement des Enchérisseurs.

Enchérir par téléphone

Si vous souhaitez enchérir par téléphone lors de la Vente, et à condition que vous vous soyez préenregistré pour enchérir ou ayez récemment mis à jour vos données d'enregistrement existantes, complétez un Formulaire d'Enregistrement et d'Enchères, disponible dans nos bureaux ou dans le Catalogue. Retournez-le au service responsable de la Vente 24 heures au moins avant la Vente. Il vous incombe de vérifier auprès de notre Service d'Enchères que votre enchère a bien été reçue. Les conversations téléphoniques seront enregistrées. La possibilité d'enchérir par téléphone est un service discrétionnaire offert à titre gratuit et peut ne pas être disponible pour tous les Lots. Nous ne serons pas tenus d'enchérir pour votre compte si vous n'êtes pas disponible au moment de la Vente ou si la liaison téléphonique est interrompue pendant les enchères. Contactez-nous pour plus de détails.

Enchérir par courrier postal ou par fax

Les Formulaires d'Enchères en Absence (Ordre d'Achat) figurent en annexe au Catalogue et doivent être complétés et envoyés au service responsable de la Vente, dès que vous vous serez préenregistré pour enchérir ou aurez récemment mis à jour vos données d'enregistrement existantes. Il est de votre intérêt de nous retourner votre formulaire dès que possible, étant donné que si deux Enchérisseurs ou davantage soumettent des enchères identiques pour un Lot, la préférence sera donnée à l'enchère reçue la première. En toute hypothèse, toutes les enchères doivent être reçues 24 heures au moins avant le début de la Vente. Vérifiez soigneusement votre Formulaire d'Enchères en Absence (Ordre d'Achat) avant de nous le retourner, intégralement complété et signé par vous. Il vous incombe de vérifier avec notre Service Enchères que votre enchère a bien été reçue. Ce service est fourni à titre complémentaire et est confidentiel. Ces enchères sont faites à vos propres risques et nous n'assumons aucune responsabilité si nous ne recevons pas et/ou ne passons pas l'une quelconque de ces enchères. Toutes les enchères passées pour votre compte le seront au plus bas niveau possible sous réserve des Prix de Réserve et d'autres enchères passées pour le Lot. S'il v a lieu, vos enchères seront arrondies à la baisse au montant le plus proche correspondant aux paliers d'enchères du Commissaire-priseur. Les Nouveaux Enchérisseurs doivent également fournir la preuve de leur identité et de leur adresse pour pouvoir enchérir. À défaut, votre enchère ne sera pas placée.

Enchérir par Internet

Afin de participer en ligne à l'une de nos ventes – il est un minimum requis d'avoir au moins 18 ans à l'inscription. Toutes inscriptions pourront se faire soit via l'application Bonhams ou via notre site internet www.bonhams.com. Une fois inscrits, vous vous devrez de garder tous détails relatifs à votre compte strictement confidentiels et de ne permettre à aucun tiers d'accéder à celui-ci en votre nom ou autrement. Vous serez responsable de toutes offres faites via votre compte. Veuillez noter que le paiement se devra lui aussi être effectué via un compte bancaire au nom de l'acheteur inscrit dans nos registres.

Particuliers: Veuillez entrer votre nom complet, votre adresse e-mail, votre adresse de résidence, votre date de naissance, votre nationalité ainsi que les informations relatives à une carte de crédit valide à votre nom qui sera vérifiée via Stripe afin d'être autorisés à enchérir auprès de Bonhams. Si votre carte de crédit échoue à la vérification. vous ne serez pas autorisé à enchérir et vous devrez contacter le service clientèle afin d'obtenir de l'aide. Nous pouvons en outre vous demander une référence financière et/ou un acompte avant de vous laisser enchérir. Si vous enchérissez en tant qu'agent pour le compte d'une autre partie, vous acceptez : (i) de divulguer ce fait au service client; (ii) de fournir les informations dont nous avons besoin pour nous permettre d'effectuer nos vérifications d'identification et de lutte contre le blanchiment d'argent sur ce tiers ; et (ii) si votre enchère est retenue, vous êtes conjointement et solidairement responsable avec cette autre partie des montants totaux dus pour l'enchère retenue. Lorsque vous êtes l'adjudicataire d'un lot dont le prix d'adjudication est égal ou supérieur à 5 000 £/10 000 USD/50 000 HKD/10 000 USD selon la juridiction et la devise de la vente, et si vous n'avez pas fourni ces documents auparavant, vous devrez télécharger ou fournir aux services à la clientèle votre pièce d'identité avec photo émise par le gouvernement et (si elle n'est pas sur la pièce d'identité) une preuve de votre adresse avant que le lot puisse vous être remis. Nous nous réservons le droit de demander des pièces d'identité à tout enchérisseur ou acheteur retenu, quels que soient ces seuils, et de refuser de libérer tout lot acheté jusqu'à ce que ces pièces soient fournies.

Entreprises : Veuillez sélectionner l'option de création d'un compte professionnel, puis fournir votre nom complet, votre adresse e-mail, votre adresse résidentielle, votre date de naissance et le nom complet de l'entreprise. Vous devez fournir une carte de crédit pour vérification à votre nom ou au nom de l'entreprise, mais le paiement doit être effectué à partir d'un compte au nom de l'entreprise. Si votre carte de crédit échoue à la vérification, vous ne serez pas autorisé à enchérir et veuillez contacter le service clientèle pour obtenir de l'aide. Nous pouvons en outre exiger une référence bancaire ou un dépôt avant de vous laisser enchérir. Pour toutes les offres retenues, nous exigeons le certificat de constitution de la société ou un document équivalent confirmant le nom et l'adresse enregistrée de la société, une preuve documentaire de chaque propriétaire effectif détenant 25 % ou plus de la société, et une preuve de votre autorité à effectuer des transactions avant que le lot puisse être libéré pour vous. Nous nous réservons le droit de demander à tout enchérisseur toute information complémentaire dont nous pourrions avoir besoin afin d'effectuer notre vérification d'identité et de lutter contre le

blanchiment d'argent et le financement du terrorisme. Nous pouvons, à notre discrétion, reporter ou bien annuler votre inscription, ne pas vous permettre d'enchérir, reporter et/ou annuler la réalisation de tout achat que vous pourriez effectuer.

Enchérir par l'intermédiaire d'un mandataire

Les enchères seront traitées comme étant placées exclusivement pour le compte de la personne nommément désignée dans le Formulaire d'Enchères, sauf accord contraire écrit de notre part avant la Vente. Si vous souhaitez enchérir pour le compte d'une autre personne (votre mandant), vous devez fournir les informations de préinscription énoncées ci-dessus pour vous et pour votre mandant. Nous aurons besoin d'une confirmation écrite du mandant qui atteste de votre droit d'enchérir. Votre attention est en particulier attirée sur vos obligations de diligence concernant votre mandant et la source de ses fonds, et sur les garanties que vous fournissez si vous êtes l'Acheteur, qui sont stipulées au paragraphe 3 du Contrat avec

l'acheteur, joint en Annexe 2 au Catalogue.
Néanmoins, comme l'explique le Formulaire d'Enchères, si une personne fait une enchère en tant qu'agent pour le compte d'une autre (son mandant, et ce qu'elle ait ou non divulgué ce fait), elle sera conjointement et soliciairement responsable avec son mandant envers le Vendeur et Bonhams en vertu de tout contrat résultant d'une enchère gagnante.

Faites-nous savoir si vous avez l'intention de nommer un tiers afin d'enchérir pour votre compte lors de la Vente, à moins que nous ne soyons chargés d'enchérir en vertu d'un Formulaire d'Enchères par Téléphone ou en Absence (Ordre d'Achat), complété par vous. Si nous n'approuvons pas par écrit les dispositions que vous avez prises pour enchérir par l'intermédiaire d'un mandataire avant la Vente, nous serons en droit de présumer que la personne enchérissant lors de la Vente enchérit pour son propre compte. En conséquence, la personne enchérissant lors de la Vente sera l'Acheteur et sera tenue . de payer le Prix d'Adjudication et la Commission d'Achat ainsi que les frais associés. Si nous approuvons l'identité de votre client à l'avance, nous serons en mesure d'adresser la facture à votre mandant plutôt qu'à vous-mêmes. Nous exigerons la preuve de l'identité et de l'adresse du client du mandataire préalablement à toutes enchères passées par le mandataire pour son compte. Reportez-vous à nos Conditions Générales et contactez notre Département Service Clients pour plus de détails.

Bonhams procède à des vérifications sur les informations fournies par les clients ("Customer Due Diligence (CDD)" sur ses *Vendeurs* et *Acheteurs*, comme l'exigent la réglementation sur le blanchiment de capitaux, le financement du terrorisme et le transfert de fonds (informations sur le payeur) ("les Réglementations"). Selon son interprétation des Réglementations et des Lignes directrices à l'intention de l'industrie, approuvées par le Trésor, Bonhams considère que la procédure de CDD prescrite par les Réglementations n'a pas à être accomplie par les *Acheteurs* sur les *Vendeurs* lors des enchères de Bonhams ou vice versa.

6. CONTRATS ENTRE L'ACHETEUR ET LE VENDEUR ET ENTRE L'ACHETEUR ET BONHAMS

Lorsque le Lot sera adjugé à l'Acheteur, un Contrat de vente du Lot sera conclu entre le Vendeur et l'Acheteur selon les termes du Contrat de vente figurant à l'Annexe 1 au Catalogue. Vous devrez alors payer le Prix d'achat, qui se compose du Prix d'adjudication, de la Commission d'achat plus toute TVA applicable.

Simultanément, un contrat séparé est également conclu entre nous, en tant que Maison de vente aux enchères, et l'Acheteur. Il s'agit de notre Contrat avec l'Acheteur, dont les termes figurent en Annexe 2 au Catalogue.

Veuillez lier attentivement le Contrat de Vente et le Contrat avec l'Acheteur qui figurent dans le Catalogue, que vous devrez conclure si vous êtes le meilleur Enchérisseur, y compris les garanties relatives à votre statut et à la source des fonds. Nous pourrons modifier les termes de l'un et/ ou l'autre de ces contrats avant qu'ils ne soient conclus, en insérant ces modifications dans le Catalogue, et/ou en plaçant un encart dans le Catalogue et/ou en aties and le lieu de Vente, et/ou en faisant des annonces verbales avant et pendant la Vente. Il vous incombe de vous assurer que vous connaissez la version à jour du Contrat avec l'Acheteur relatif à cette Vente.

7. COMMISSION D'ACHAT ET AUTRES FRAIS À PAYER PAR L'ACHETEUR

En vertu du Contrat avec l'Acheteur, ce dernier nous paie une commission (la Commission d'achat) conformément aux termes dudit contrat et aux taux indiqués ci-dessous, calculés par référence au Prix d'adjudication et payables en sus de celui-ci.

Pour cette *Vente*, les *Acheteurs* paieront les taux de *Commission d'achat* suivants pour chaque *Lot* acheté :

27,5 % du Prix d'adjudication sur les premiers 25 000 € ; plus 26 % du Prix d'adjudication à partir de 25 001 € et jusqu'à 700 000 € ; plus

20 % du Prix d'adjudication à partir de 700 001 € et jusqu'à 4 000 000 € ; plus

14,5 % du Prix d'adjudication pour les montants supérieurs à 4 000 000 €

Des frais d'entreposage et de manutention peuvent également être à la charge de l'*Acheteur*, comme indiqué sur la page « Informations sur la *Vente* » au début du *Catalogue*.

La Commission d'achat et tous les autres frais dus par l'Acheteur sont soumis à la TVA au taux en vigueur, qui est actuellement de 20 %.

La TVA peut également être due sur le *Prix d'Adjudication* du *Lot*, lorsqu'elle est indiquée par un symbole à côté du numéro du *Lot*. Voir le paragraphe 8 ci-dessous pour plus de détails.

Droit de suite

Sur certains Lots, portant la mention « AR » dans le Catalogue et qui sont vendus à un Prix d'adjudication d'au moins 1 000 € (converti dans la devise de la Vente en utilisant le taux de référence de la Banque centrale européenne en vigueur à la date de la Vente, l'Acheteur nous versera une Commission supplémentaire pour couvrir nos Frais relatifs au paiement des droits d'auteur en vertu des Rédelementations le droit de suite des artistes.

La Commission supplémentaire correspond à un pourcentage du Prix d'adjudication calculé conformément au tableau ci-dessous, et ne devra pas dépasser 12 500 € (convertis dans la devise de la Vente en utilisant le taux de référence de la Banque centrale européenne en vigueur à la date de la Vente).

 Prix d'adjudication
 Pourcentage

 De 0 à 50 000 €
 4 %

 De 50 000,01 à 200 000 €
 3 %

 De 200 000,01 à 350 000 €
 1,8 %

 De 350 000,01 à 500 000 €
 0,5 %

 Au-delà de 500 000 €
 0,25 %

8. TVA

Le taux de TVA en vigueur au moment de la mise sous presse est de 20 %, mais il est susceptible d'être modifié par le gouvernement et le taux à payer sera celui en vigueur à la date de la Vente. Les symboles suivants, figurant à côté du numéro de Lot, indiquent que la TVA est due sur le Prix d'adjudication et la Commission d'achat :

- † TVA au taux en vigueur sur le Prix d'adjudication et la Commission d'achat
- Ω TVA sur les articles importés au taux en vigueur sur le Prix d'adjudication et la Commission d'achat
- TVA sur les articles importés à un taux préférentiel de 5.5 % sur le Prix d'adjudication et au taux en vigueur sur la Commission d'achat
- G Les lingots d'or sont exonérés de la TVA sur le Prix d'adjudication et soumis à la TVA au taux en vigueur sur la Commission d'achat
- Zéro TVA, aucune TVA ne sera ajoutée au Prix d'adjudication ou à la Commission d'achat

Dans tous les autres cas, aucune TVA ne sera appliquée sur le Prix d'adjudication, mais la TVA au taux en vigueur sera ajoutée à la Commission d'achat qui sera facturée sur une base TVA incluse.

9. PAIEMENT

Il est de la plus haute importance de vous assurer que vous avez des fonds facilement disponibles pour payer le *Prix d'achat* et la *Commission d'achat* (plus la *TVA* et tous les autres *Frais* et dépenses qui nous sont dus) dans leur intégralité avant d'enchérir pour un *Lot.* Si vous êtes *l'Enchérisseur* gagnant, vous devez effectuer le paiement au plus tard à 16h30 le deuxième jour ouvrable suivant la *Vente*, de telle sorte que toutes les sommes soient compensées au plus tard le huitième jour ouvrable suivant la *Vente*. Les paiements effectués par une personne autre que l'*Acheteur* enregistré ne seront pas acceptés. *Bonhams* se réserve le droit de modifier les conditions de paiement à tout moment.

Le virement bancaire est le mode de paiement préféré de Bonhams. Vous pouvez transférer des fonds par voie électronique sur notre Compte. Dans ce cas, veuillez indiquer sur votre ordre de virement votre numéro de paddle et le numéro de la facture comme référence.

Les coordonnées de notre Compte sont les suivantes :

Banque : HSBC

Adresse : BBC PARIS HAUSSMANN 26 Boulevard Malesherbes

75008 Paris

Intitulé du compte : Bonhams France SAS

Numéro du compte : 09170002091

Code guichet: 00917

Numéro IBAN : FR76 3005 6009 1709 1700 0209 192

En cas de paiement par virement bancaire, le montant reçu après déduction des frais bancaires éventuels et/ou de conversion de la monnaie de paiement en livres sterling ne doit pas être inférieur au montant en livres sterling à payer, tel qu'indiqué sur la facture.

Le paiement peut également être effectué par l'une des méthodes

Chèque personnel tiré sur une succursale française d'une banque ou d'une société de crédit immobilier : tous les chèques doivent être encaissés avant que vous puissiez retirer vos achats et doivent être libellés à l'ordre de Bonhams France SAS.

Espèces: vous pouvez payer des Lots achetés par vous lors de la vente avec des billets ou des pièces de monnaie libellés dans la devise dans la quelle la Vente est conduite (mais non dans une autre devise) sous réserve que le montant total payable par vous au titre de tous les Lots achetés par vous lors de la Vente n'excède pas 1000 € ou la contre-valeurde cette somme dans la devise dans laquelle la Vente est conduite, au où le paiement est effectué. Le paiement en en espèces à

hauteur de 1,000 € sera accepté pour une facture qui n'excèdera pas ce montant. (art L112-6)

Cartes de débit au nom de l'Acheteur (y compris les cartes China Union Pay (CUP) et les cartes de débit émises par Visa et MasterCard uniquement). Il n'y a pas de plafond limitant la valeur du paiement s'il est effectué en personne en utilisant la vérification par carte à puce.

Le paiement par téléphone peut également être accepté pour un montant limité à 5 000 €, sous réserve des procédures de vérification appropriées, bien que cette facilité ne soit pas disponible pour les acheteurs qui achètent pour la première fois. Si le montant payable par vous pour des Lots excède cette somme, le solde devra être pavé par un autre moven.

Cartes de crédit au nom de l'Acheteur (y compris les cartes China Union Pay (CUP) et les cartes de crédit émises par Visa et MasterCard uniquement). La valeur du paiement est limitée à 5 000 € si le paiement est effectué en personne au moyen d'une vérification

Il est conseillé d'informer à l'avance votre fournisseur de carte de débit ou de crédit de votre achat afin de réduire les retards causés par le fait que nous devons demander une autorisation lorsque vous

Remarque : une seule carte de débit ou de crédit peut être utilisée pour le paiement du solde. Si vous avez des questions concernant les paiements par carte, veuillez contacter notre service clients

Nous nous réservons le droit d'enquêter et d'identifier la source des fonds que nous recevons, de reporter la conclusion de la vente de tout Lot à notre discrétion pendant que nous terminons nos enquêtes, et d'annuler la Vente de tout Lot si vous êtes en violation de vos garanties en tant qu'Acheteur, si nous considérons qu'une telle Vente serait illégale ou imposerait autrement des obligations au Vendeur ou à Bonhams, ou serait préjudiciable à la réputation de Bonhams.

10. RÉCUPÉRATION, ENTREPOSAGE ET DROITS DE RÉSILIA-TION DES CONSOMMATEURS DE L'UE

L'Acheteur d'un Lot ne sera pas autorisé à le retirer avant que le paiement intégral et en fonds compensés ait été effectué (sauf si nous avons conclu un accord spécial avec l'Acheteur). Pour la récupération et le retrait des Lots achetés, veuillez-vous reporter à la page « Informations sur la Vente » au début du Catalogue. Nos bureaux sont offerts de 9h00 à 17h00 du lundi au vendredi. Le Catalogue donne des détails sur la récupération des Lots, leur entreposage et la Société d'Entreposage après la Vente. 11. EXPÉDITION

Pour obtenir des informations et des estimations sur le transport maritime national et international ainsi que sur les licences d'exportation, veuillez contacter :

TRANSPORTS INTERNATIONAUX ROGER BENAIM

Tel: +33 1 46 27 48 48

E-mail: frank@rogerbenaim.com Website: www.rogerbenaim.com

12. RESTRICTIONS EN MATIÈRE D'EXPORTATION ET DE COMMERCE

Il est de votre seule responsabilité de vous conformer à toutes les réglementations en matière d'exportation et d'importation relatives à vos achats et également d'obtenir toute licence d'exportation et/ou d'importation nécessaire .

Afin de contrôler la circulation des biens culturels, la loi n°92-1477 du 31 décembre 1992 (modifiée par celle du 10 juillet 2000) soumet les exportations hors du territoire français à des modalités particulières, applicables aux biens dont l'ancienneté et la valeur dépassent certains seuils. Le certificat d'exportation est un simple document administratif qui n'apporte aucune garantie d'authenticité du bien qu'il permet d'exporter. La demande de certificat pour un bien culturel en vue de sa libre circulation hors du territoire français ou de tous autres documents administratifs n'affecte pas l'obligation de paiement incombant à l'acheteur. »

. Le besoin de licences d'importation varie d'un pays à l'autre et vous devez vous informer au sujet des exigences et dispositions locales pertinentes. Le refus de délivrance d'une licence d'importation ou d'exportation ou tout retard dans l'obtention de cette licence ne permet pas d'annuler une Vente ni de retarder le paiement intégral du Lot. En règle générale, veuillez contacter notre service d'expédition avant la Vente si vous avez besoin d'aide à propos de la réalementation en matière d'exportation

13. RÈGLEMENTATIONS DE LA CITES

Veuillez noter que tous les Lots marqués du symbole Y sont soumis aux réglementations de la CITES lors de l'exportation de ces articles en dehors de l'UE. Ces règlementations sont disponibles à l'adresse

https://cites.org

https://cites.application.developpement-durabl.gouv.fr Le refus de délivrance des licences ou permis CITES et tout retard dans l'obtention de ces licences ou permis ne donnent pas lieu à l'annulation ou à la résiliation d'une Vente, et n'autorisent encore moins un retard dans le paiement intégral du Lot.

14. RESPONSABILITÉ DU VENDEUR ET/OU DE BONHAMS

Exception faite de toute responsabilité du Vendeur envers l'Acheteur en vertu du Contrat de Vente, ni nous-mêmes ni le Vendeur ne répondrons (pour négligence ou autrement) de toute erreur, description erronée ou omission dans toute Description d'un Lot ou dans toute Estimation

de celui-ci, contenue dans le Catalogue ou autrement, que cette Description ou Estimation soit faite verbalement ou par écrit, et qu'elle soit faite avant ou pendant la Vente. Ni nous-mêmes ni le Vendeur ne serons responsables de toute perte d'affaires, de profits, de revenus ou de recettes, ni de toute perte de réputation commerciale, perturbation de l'activité ou du temps perdu par la direction ou le personnel, ni de toute perte indirecte ou de tout dommage indirect ou consécutif de toute sorte, indépendamment de la nature, du volume ou de la source de la perte ou du dommage prétendument subi et indépendamment du point de savoir si cette perte ou ce dommage a été causé ou invoqué au titre d'une négligence, d'un autre quasi-délit, d'une violation contractuelle (le cas échéant), de la violation d'une obligation légale, d'une demande de restitution ou autrement. Dans le cas où nous-mêmes et/ou le Vendeur serions responsables au titre d'un Lot ou de toute Description ou Estimation d'un Lot, ou au titre de la conduite de toute Vente d'un Lot, que cette responsabilité se traduise par le paiement de dommages-intérêts, d'une indemnité ou d'une contribution, ou par une action en restitution ou de toute autre manière. notre responsabilité et/ou la responsabilité du Vendeur (combinées si nous-mêmes et le Vendeur sommes responsables) seront limitées au paiement d'un montant qui n'excédera pas le montant du Prix d'Achat du Lot, indépendamment de la nature, du volume ou de la source de toute perte ou de tout dommage prétendument subi ou de la somme réclamée comme étant due, et indépendamment du point de savoir si la responsabilité découle d'une négligence, d'un autre quasi-délit, d'une violation contractuelle (le cas échéant), de la violation d'une obligation légale ou autre.

Aucune des stipulations ci-dessus ne sera interprétée comme excluant ou restreignant (directement ou indirectement) notre responsabilité ou excluant ou restreignant les droits ou recours d'une personne au titre (i) d'une fraude, ou (ii) du décès ou d'un préjudice corporel causé par notre négligence (ou par la négligence de toute personne agissant sous notre contrôle ou dont nous sommes légalement responsables), ou (iii) des actes ou omissions dont nous sommes responsables en vertu de la Loi britannique de 1957 sur la responsabilité des occupants, ou (iv) de toute autre responsabilité dans la mesure où elle ne peut pas être exclue ou restreinte en vertu de la loi, ou (v) de nos engagements en vertu des paragraphes 9 (uniquement en relation avec les Ventes spécialisées de Timbres et de Livres) et 10 du Contrat avec l'Acheteur. Les mêmes stipulations s'appliquent au titre du Vendeur, de la même manière que si les références qui nous sont faites dans le présent paragraphe étaient remplacées par des références au Vendeur. 15. LIVRES

Comme indiqué ci-dessus, tous les Lots sont vendus « en l'état », sujets à des défauts, imperfections et erreurs de Description, à l'exception de ce qui est mentionné ci-dessous. Toutefois, vous serez en droit de refuser un l'ivre dans les circonstances concernant les « Lots non conformes » énoncées au paragraphe 11 du Contrat avec l'Acheteur. Veuillez noter que la Commission d'achat des Lots comprenant des Livres imprimés, des cartes non encadrées et des manuscrits reliés est exonérée de TVA.

16. HORLOGES ET MONTRES

Tous les Lots sont vendus « en l'état », et l'absence d'indication sur l'état d'une horloge ou d'une montre ne signifie pas que le Lot soit en bon état et sans défauts, réparations ou restaurations nécessaires. La plupart des horloges et des montres ont été réparées au cours de leur durée de vie normale et peuvent contenir des pièces qui ne sont pas d'origine. En outre, Bonhams ne fait aucune déclaration et ne garantit pas que les horloges ou montres sont en bon état de fonctionnement. Les horloges et les montres contiennent souvent des mécanismes fins et complexes, et les Enchérisseurs doivent donc savoir qu'un entretien général, un changement de pile ou des réparations supplémentaires, dont l'Acheteur est seul responsable, peuvent être nécessaires.

Taxidermie et articles connexes

Bonhams s'engage, pour le compte du Vendeur de ces articles, à respecter pleinement les réglementations de la Cites et du DEFRA. Il est conseillé aux Acheteurs de s'informer de toutes ces réglementations et de s'attendre à ce que l'exportation des articles nécessite un temps d'organisation.

17. BIJOUX

Pierres précieuses

Historiquement, de nombreuses pierres précieuses ont été soumises à divers traitements pour améliorer leur apparence. Les saphirs et les rubis sont régulièrement traités thermiquement pour améliorer leur couleur et leur clarté, et les émeraudes sont fréquemment traitées avec des huiles ou de la résine dans le même but. D'autres pierres précieuses peuvent également avoir subi des traitements comme la coloration, l'irradiation ou le revêtement. Ces traitements peuvent être permanents, tandis que d'autres peuvent nécessiter des soins spéciaux ou un nouveau traitement au fil des ans pour conserver leur apparence. Les Enchérisseurs doivent savoir que les Estimations prennent en compte le fait que les pierres précieuses ont probablement été soumises à de tels traitements. Certains laboratoires délivrent des certificats qui donnent une *Description* plus détaillée des pierres précieuses. Cependant, les différents laboratoires ne sont pas toujours d'accord sur les degrés ou les types de traitement pour une pierre précieuse particulière. Dans le cas où Bonhams a reçu ou obtenu des certificats pour un Lot de la Vente, ces certificats seront présentés dans le Catalogue. Bonhams a pour politique de s'efforcer de fournir des certificats de laboratoires reconnus pour certaines pierres précieuses, mais il n'est pas toujours possible d'obtenir des certificats pour chaque Lot. Lorsqu'aucun certificat n'est publié dans le Catalogue, les Enchérisseurs doivent supposer que les pierres précieuses peuvent avoir été traitées. Ni Bonhams ni le Vendeur n'acceptent de responsabilité pour les contradictions ou les certificats différents obtenus par les Acheteurs sur tout Lot après la Vente.

Poids estimés

Si le poids d'une pierre apparaît dans le corps de la Description en lettres majuscules, cela signifie que la pierre a été démontée et pesée par Bonhams. Si le poids de la pierre est indiqué comme étant approximatif et n'apparaît pas en majuscules, la pierre a été évaluée par nos soins dans sa monture, et le poids indiqué est une expression de notre opinion. Ces informations sont données à titre indicatif et les Enchérisseurs doivent s'assurer de leur exactitude. Signatures

Une broche en diamant, par Kutchinsky

- Lorsque le nom du créateur apparaît dans le titre, Bonhams est d'avis que c'est l'œuvre de ce créateur.
- Une broche en diamant, signée Kutchinsky, porte une signature qui, selon Bonhams, est authentique mais peut contenir des pierres précieuses qui ne sont pas originales, ou la pièce peut avoir été modifiée.
- Une broche en diamant, montée par Kutchinsky a été créée par le bijoutier, selon Bonhams, mais en utilisant des pierres ou des dessins fournis par le client.

18 PHOTOGRAPHIES

Explication des termes du Catalogue « Bill Brandt » : à notre avis, il s'agit d'une œuvre de l'artiste.

- « Attribuée à Bill Brandt » : à notre avis, il s'agit probablement d'une œuvre de l'artiste, mais il y a moins de certitude quant à la paternité que dans la catégorie précédente
- « Signé et/ou titré et/ou daté et/ou inscrit » : à notre avis, la signature et/ou le titre et/ou la date et/ou l'inscription sont de la main de l'artiste
- « Signé et/ou titré et/ou daté et/ou inscrit d'une autre main »: à notre avis, la signature et/ou le titre et/ou la date et/ ou l'inscription ont été ajoutés par une autre main.

La date indiquée est celle de l'image (négatif). Si aucune autre date n'est indiquée, cela signifie que le tirage photographique est ancien (le terme « ancien » peut également figurer dans la Description du lot). Une photographie ancienne est une photographie réalisée 5 à 10 ans environ après le négatif. Lorsqu'une deuxième date ultérieure apparaît, il s'agit de la date d'impression. Lorsque la date d'impression exacte n'est pas connue, mais qu'il est entendu qu'elle est postérieure, la mention « imprimé plus tard » apparaîtra dans la Description du lot.

Sauf indication contraire, les dimensions indiquées sont celles de la feuille de papier sur laquelle l'image est imprimée, y compris les marges éventuelles. Certaines photographies peuvent apparaître dans le Catalogue sans marges illustrées.

Toutes les photographies sont vendues non encadrées, sauf indication contraire dans la Description du lot.

19. IMAGES

Explication des termes du Catalogue

Les termes utilisés dans le Catalogue ont la signification suivante, mais sont soumis aux dispositions générales relatives aux Descriptions contenues dans le Contrat de vente :

- « Jacopo Bassano »: à notre avis, il s'agit d'une œuvre de l'artiste. Lorsque le ou les prénoms de l'artiste ne sont pas connus, une série d'astérisques, suivie du nom de famille de l'artiste, précédé ou non d'une initiale, indique qu'à notre avis l'œuvre est de l'artiste nommé ;
- « Attribué à Jacopo Bassano » : à notre avis, il s'agit probablement d'une œuvre de l'artiste, mais il y a moins de certitude quant à la paternité que dans la catégorie précédente ;
- « Studio/Atelier de Jacopo Bassano » : à notre avis, c'est une œuvre réalisée par une main inconnue dans un atelier de l'artiste qui peut ou non avoir été exécutée sous sa direction ;
- « Cercle de Jacopo Bassano » : à notre avis, c'est une œuvre réalisée par une main étroitement associée à l'artiste nommé mais qui n'est pas nécessairement son élève ;
- « Suiveur de Jacopo Bassano » : à notre avis, c'est une œuvre d'un peintre travaillant dans le style de l'artiste, contemporain ou quasi contemporain, mais qui n'est pas nécessairement son élève :
- « À la manière de Jacopo Bassano » : à notre avis, c'est une œuvre dans le style de l'artiste et d'une date ultérieure ;
- « D'après Jacopo Bassano » : à notre avis, il s'agit d'une copie d'une œuvre connue de l'artiste.
- « Signé et/ou daté et/ou inscrit » : à notre avis, la signature et/ou la date et/ou l'inscription sont de la main de l'artiste ;
- « Porte une signature et/ou une date et/ou une inscription »: à notre avis, la signature et/ou la date et/ou l'inscription ont été ajoutés par une autre main.

20. PORCELAINE ET VERRE

Dommages et restauration

Pour vous guider, dans nos Catalogues, nous décrivons en détail, dans la mesure du possible, tous les défauts, fêlures et restaurations importants. Ces Descriptions pratiques des dommages ne peuvent être définitives, et nos Rapports sur l'état ne garantissent pas qu'il n'existe pas d'autres défauts présents non mentionnés. Les Enchérisseurs doivent s'assurer, par le biais d'une inspection, de l'état de chaque Lot. Veuillez consulter le Contrat de vente imprimé dans le Catalogue concerné. En raison de la difficulté à déterminer si un objet en verre a été repoli, il n'est fait mention, dans nos Catalogues, que des éclats et fêlures visibles. Il n'y a aucune indication de repolissage sévère ou autre.

21. VÉHICULES

Plaques et certificats du Veteran Car Club de Grande-Bretagne

Lorsqu'il est fait mention d'une plaque ou d'un certificat de datation du Veteran Car Club dans ce Catalogue, il faut garder à l'esprit que le Veteran Car Club de Grande-Bretagne, qui utilise les services de Veteran Car Company Ltd, procède de temps à autre à l'examen des voitures déjà datées et, dans certains cas, lorsque de nouvelles preuves sont disponibles, cet examen peut entraîner une modification de la date. Bien que le Club et Veteran Car Company Ltd fassent tout leur possible pour garantir l'exactitude des données, la date indiquée sur la plaque ou le certificat de datation peut être approximative et les acheteurs potentiels doivent mener leurs propres enquêtes sur la date de la voiture.

22. VINS

Les Lots qui se trouvent sous douane et ceux qui sont assujettis à la TVA peuvent ne pas être disponibles pour un retrait immédiat.

Examen des vins

Nous organisons parfois des dégustations avant la vente pour les grandes parcelles (telles que définies ci-dessous). Ces dégustations concernent généralement des vins récents et de consommation courante. Veuillez contacter le service concerné pour plus de détails.

Notre politique n'est pas d'inspecter chaque caisse non ouverte. Dans le cas des vins de plus de 20 ans, les caisses sont généralement ouvertes et les niveaux et l'apparence sont consignés dans le Catalogue des ventes en ligne si nécessaire. Vous devez tenir compte des variations des niveaux de chambre et de l'état des bouchons, capsules et étiquettes.

Bouchons et chambres

La chambre désigne l'espace entre la base du bouchon et le vin. Les niveaux de chambre pour les bouteilles de forme bordelaise ne sont normalement notés que lorsqu'ils sont sous le goulot et pour les bouteilles de forme bourguignonne, alsacienne, allemande et cognac lorsqu'ils sont supérieurs à 4 centimètres (cm). Les niveaux de chambre acceptables augmentent avec l'âge; les niveaux généralement acceptables sont les suivants :

Moins de 15 ans - dans le goulot ou moins de 4 cm 15 à 30 ans - très haute épaule (THE) ou jusqu'à 5 cm Plus de 30 ans - épaule supérieure (ES) ou jusqu'à 6 cm

Il convient de noter que les chambres peuvent changer entre le moment de la publication du Catalogue et la Vente et que les bouchons peuvent s'abimer lors du transport du vin. Nous n'acceptons de responsabilité que pour les Descriptions de l'état au moment de la publication du Catalogue et ne pouvons accepter de responsabilité pour toute perte résultant d'une défaillance des bouchons avant ou après ce moment.

Options d'achat de parcelles

Une parcelle est un nombre de *Lots* de taille identique d'un même vin, de la même taille de bouteille et de la même *Description*. L'Acheteur de l'un de ces *Lots* a la possibilité d'accepter une partie ou la totalité des *Lots* restants de la même parcelle au même prix, bien que ces options soient à la seule discrétion de la *Maison de vente aux enchères*. Il est donc conseillé aux *Enchérisseurs* absents d'enchéris sur le premier *Lot* d'une parcelle

Vins sous douane

Les vins sous douane portent la marque Δ . Tous les Lots vendus sous douane, et que l'Acheteur souhaite conserver ainsi, seront facturés sans TVA ni autre taxe sur le Prix d'adjudication. Si l'Acheteur souhaite prendre le Lot comme dédouané, les droits d'accise et la TVA seront ajoutés au Prix d'adjudication sur la facture. Les Acheteurs doivent notifier à Bonhams, au moment de la Vente, s'ils souhaitent retirer leurs vins sous douane ou dédouanés. Si un Lot est pris sous douane, l'Acheteur sera responsable du paiement de la TVA, des droits, des frais de dédouanement et autres qui pourront être exigibles. Les Acheteurs hors de la communauté européenne doivent savoir que tout transitaire désigné pour exporter leurs achats doit disposer d'un certificat de circulation pour les Lots à retirer sous douane.

Informations sur la mise en bouteille et les caisses

Les termes ci-après utilisés dans le *Catalogue* ont les significations suivantes :

CB – Mise en bouteille au château DB – Mise en bouteille au domaine

EstB – Mise en bouteille à la propriété

BB - Mise en bouteille bordelaise

BE - Mise en bouteille en Belgique

FB - Mise en bouteille en France

GB - Mise en bouteille en Allemagne

OB – Mise en bouteille à Porto UK – Mise en bouteille au Royaume-Uni

UK - Mise en bouteille au Royaume-U

owc - Caisse en bois d'origine iwc - Caisse en bois individuelle

oc - Carton d'origine

SYMBOLES

LES SYMBOLES SUIVANTS SONT UTILISÉS POUR INDIQUER :

- Y Ce lot contient une ou plusieurs espèces végétales ou animales réglementées et est soumis aux réglementations CITES. Il incombe à l'acheteur de se renseigner sur ces réglementations et d'obtenir tous les certificats d'importation ou d'exportation nécessaires. L'incapacité d'un acheteur à obtenir ces certificats ne peut justifier d'un retard de paiement ou l'annulation d'une vente. Voir paragraphe 13.
- TP Les objets portant la mention TP seront situés à l'entrepôt et ne pourront être retirés qu'à cet endroit.
- W Les objets portant la mention w seront situés dans l'entrepôt de Bonhams et ne pourront être retirés qu'à cet endroit.
- Vins sous douane.
- AR L'Acheteur nous versera une Commission supplémentaire pour couvrir nos dépenses relatives au paiement des droits d'auteur en vertu des Réglementations britanniques de 2006 sur le droit de suite des artistes. Voir le paragraphe 7 cidessus pour plus de détails.
- ¿õ Le Vendeur s'est vu garantir un prix minimum pour le Lot, soit par Bonhams, soit par une tierce partie. Cela peut prendre la forme d'une enchère irrévocable par un tiers, qui peut réaliser un gain financier sur une Vente réussie ou une perte financière en cas d'échec.
- Bonhams est propriétaire du Lot en tout ou en partie ou peut y avoir un autre intérêt économique.
- Φ Ce lot contient de l'ivoire d'éléphant et est donc soumis à la réglementation CITES.

Les biens contenant de l'ivoire d'éléphant d'Afrique ne peuvent pas être importés aux États-Unis. L'Union européenne et le Royaume-Uni ont mis en place des restrictions étendues sur le traitement des biens contenant de l'ivoire d'éléphant, y compris des restrictions sur l'importation et/ou l'exportation. Il incombe à l'acheteur d'obtenir les licences d'exportation ou d'importation, les certifications et tout autre document requis, si nécessaire. Bonhams n'est pas en mesure d'aider les acheteurs à expédier des lots contenant de l'ivoire d'éléphant aux États-Unis, au Royaume-Uni ou dans l'Union européenne. L'impossibilité pour un acheteur d'exporter ou d'importer ces lots ne peut justifier d'un retard de paiement ou l'annulation d'une vente.

Les symboles utilisés pour indiquer le statut *TVA* d'un *Lot* sont indiqués au paragraphe 8 ci-dessus.

PROTECTION DES DONNÉES - UTILISATION DE VOS INFORMATIONS

Lorsque nous obtenons des informations à caractère personnel vous concernant, nous ne les utilisons que conformément aux termes de notre Politique de confidentialité (sous réserve de tout consentement spécifique supplémentaire que vous auriez donné au moment où vos informations ont été divulguées). Une copie de notre Politique de confidentialité est disponible sur notre site Internet www.bonhams.com. Vous pouvez aussi la demander par courrier électronique à info@bonhams.com

NOTICE TO BIDDERS

This notice is addressed by Bonhams to any person who may be interested in a Lot, and to all persons participating in the auction process including auction attendees, Bidders and potential Bidders (including any eventual Buyer of the Lot). For ease of reference we refer to such persons as "Bidders" or "you". Our List of Definitions and Glossary is incorporated into this Notice to Bidders. It is at Appendix 3 at the back of the Catalogue. Where words and phrases are used in this notice which are in the List of Definitions, they are printed in Italics.

IMPORTANT.Additional information applicable to the Sale may be set out in the Catalogue for the Sale, in an insert in the Catalogue and/or in a notice displayed at the Sale venue and you should read them as well. Announcements affecting the Sale may also be given out orally before and during the Sale without prior written notice. You should be alert to the possibility of changes and ask in advance of bidding if there have been any.

1. OUR BOLE

In its role as Auctioneer of Lots, Bonhams acts solely for and in the interests of the Seller. Bonhams' job is to sell the Lot at the highest price obtainable at the Sale to a Bidder. Bonhams does not act for Buyers or Bidders in this role and does not give advice to Buyers or Bidders. When it or its staff make statements about a Lot or, if Bonhams provides a Condition Report on a Lot it is doing that on behalf of the Seller of the Lot. Bidders and Buyers who are themselves not expert in the Lots are strongly advised to seek and obtain independent advice on the Lots and their value before bidding for them. The Seller has authorised Bonhams to sell the Lot as its agent on its behalf and, save where we expressly make it clear to the contrary, Bonhams acts only as agent for the Seller. Any statement or representation we make in respect of a Lot is made on the Seller's behalf and, unless Bonhams sells a Lot as principal, not on our behalf and any Contract for Sale is between the Buyer and the Seller and not with us. If Bonhams sells a Lot as principal this will either be stated in the Catalogue or an announcement to that effect will be made by the Auctioneer, or it will be stated in a notice at the Sale or an insert in the Catalogue.

Bonhams does not owe or undertake or agree to any duty or responsibility to you in contract or tort (whether direct, collateral, express, implied or otherwise). If you successfully bid for a Lot and buy it, at that stage Bonhams does enter into an agreement with you as the Buyer. The terms of that contract are set out in our Buyer's Agreement, which you will find at Appendix 2 at the back of the Catalogue, and this will govern Bonhams' relationship with the Buyer.

2. LOTS

Subject to the Contractual Description printed in bold letters in the Entry about the Lot in the Catalogue (see paragraph 3 below), Lots are sold to the Buyer on an "as is" basis, with all faults and imperfections. Illustrations and photographs contained in the Catalogue (other than photographs forming part of the Contractual Description) or elsewhere of any Lots are for identification purposes only. A photograph or illustration may not reflect an accurate reproduction of the colour(s) or true condition of the Lot. Lots are available for inspection prior to the Sale and it is for you to satisfy yourself as to each and every aspect of a Lot, including its authorship, attribution, condition, provenance, history, background, authenticity, style, period, age, suitability, quality, roadworthiness (if relevant), origin, value and estimated selling price (including the Hammer Price). It is your responsibility to examine any Lot in which you are interested. It should be remembered that the actual condition of a Lot may not be as good as that indicated by its outward appearance. In particular, parts may have been replaced or renewed and Lots may not be authentic or of satisfactory quality; the inside of a Lot may not be visible and may not be original or may be damaged, as for example where it is covered by upholstery or material. Given the age of many Lots they may have been damaged and/ or repaired and you should not assume that a Lot is in good condition.

Electronic or mechanical items or parts are sold for their artistic, historic or cultural interest and may not operate or may not comply with current statutory requirements. You should not assume that electrical items designed to operate on mains electricity will be suitable for connection to the mains electricity supply and you should obtain a report from a qualified electrician on their status before doing so. Such items which are unsuitable for connection are sold as items of interest for display purposes only. If you yourself do not have expertise regarding a Lot, you should consult someone who does to advise you. We can assist in arranging facilities for you to carry out or have carried out more detailed inspections and tests. Please ask our staff for details. Any person who damages a Lot will be held liable for the loss caused.

3. DESCRIPTIONS OF LOTS AND ESTIMATES Contractual Description of a Lot

The Catalogue contains an Entry about each Lot. Each Lot is sold by its respective Seller to the Entry of the Lot as corresponding only with that part of the Entry, which is printed in bold letters and (except for the colour, which may be inaccurately reproduced) with any photograph of the Lot in the Catalogue. The remainder of the Entry, which is not printed in bold letters, represents Bonhams' opinion (given on behalf of the Seller) about the Lot only and is not part of the Contractual Description in accordance with which the Lot is sold by the Seller.

Estimates

In most cases, an Estimate is printed beside the Entry. Estimates are only an expression of Bonhams' opinion made on behalf of the Seller of the range where Bonhams thinks the Hammer Price for the Lot is likely to fall; it is not an Estimate of value. It does not take into account any VAT or Buyer's Premium payable or any other fees payable by the Buyer, which are detailed in paragraph 7 of the Notice to Bidders, below.

Prices depend upon bidding and lots can sell for Hammer Prices below and above the Estimates, so Estimates should not be relied on as an indication of the actual selling price or value of a Lot. Estimates are in the currency of the Sale.

Condition Reports

In respect of most Lots, you may ask Bonhams for a Condition Report on the Lot's general physical condition. If you do so, this will be provided by Bonhams on behalf of the Seller free of charge As this is offered additionally and without charge, Bonhams is not entering into a contract with you in respect of the Condition Report and accordingly does not assume responsibility to you in respect of it. The Condition Report represents Bonhams' reasonable opinion as to the Lot's general condition in the terms stated in the particular report, and Bonhams does not represent or guarantee that a Condition Report includes all aspects of the internal or external condition of the Lot. Neither does the Seller owe or agree to owe you as a Bidder or Buyer any obligation or duty in respect of this free report about a Lot, which is available for yourown inspection or for inspection by an expert instructed by you.

The Seller's responsibility to you

The Seller does not make or agree to make any representation of fact or contractual promise, Guarantee or warranty and undertakes no obligation or duty, whether in contract or in tort (other than to the eventual Buyer as set out above), in respect of the accuracy or completeness of any statement or representation made by him or on his behalf, which is in any way descriptive of any Lot or as to the anticipated or likely selling price of any Lot. Other than as set out above, no statement or representation in any way descriptive of a Lot or any Estimate is incorporated into any Contract for Sale between a Seller and a Buyer.

Bonhams' responsibility to you

You have the opportunity of examining the Lot if you want to and the Contract for Sale for a Lot is with the Seller and not with Bonhams; Bonhams acts as the Seller's agent only (unless Bonhams sells the Lot as principal).

Bonhams undertakes no obligation to you to examine, investigate or carry out any tests, either in sufficient depth or at all, on each Lot to establish the accuracy or otherwise of any Descriptions or opinions given by Bonhams, or by any person on Bonhams' behalf, whether inthe Catalogue or elsewhere.

You should not suppose that such examinations, investigations or tests have occurred.

Bonhams does not make or agree to make any representation of fact, and undertakes no obligation or duty (whether in contract or tort) in respect of the accuracy or completeness of any statement or representation made by Bonhams or on Bonhams' behalf which is in any way descriptive of any Lot or as to the anticipated or likely sellingprice of any Lot. No statement or representation by Bonhams or on its behalf in any way descriptive of any Lot or any Estimate is incorporated into our Buyer's Agreement.

Alteration

Descriptions and Estimates may be amended at Bonhams' discretion from time to time by notice given orally or in writing before or during a Sale.

THE LOT IS AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION AND YOU MUST FORM YOUR OWN OPINION IN RELATION TO IT. YOU ARE STRONGLY ADVISED TO EXAMINE ANY LOT OR HAVE IT EXAMINED ON YOUR BEHALF BEFORE THE SALE.

4. CONDUCT OF THE SALE

Our Sales are public auctions which persons may attend and you should take the opportunity to do so. We reserve the right at our sole discretion to refuse admission to our premises or to any Sale and to remove any person from our premises and Sales, without stating a reason. We have complete discretion as to whether the Sale proceeds, whether any Lot is included in the Sale, the manner in which the Sale is conducted and we may offer Lots for Sale in any order we choose notwithstanding the numbers given to Lots in the Catalogue. You should therefore check the date and starting time of the Sale, whether there have been any withdrawals or late entries. Remember that withdrawals and late entries may affect the time at which a Lot you are interested is put up for Sale. We have complete discretion in which to refuse any bid, to nominate any bidding increment we consider appropriate, to divide any Lot, to combine two or more Lots, to withdraw any Lot from a Sale and, before the Sale has been closed, to put up any Lot for auction again. Auction speeds can exceed 100 Lots to the hour and bidding increments are generally about 10%; however, these do vary from Sale to Sale and from Auctioneer to Auctioneer. Please check with the department organising the Sale for advice on this. Where a Reserve has been applied to a Lot, the Auctioneer may, in his absolute discretion, place bids (up to an amount not equalling or exceeding such Reserve) on behalf of the Seller. We are not responsible to you in respect of the presence or absence of any Reserve in respect of any Lot. If there is a Reserve it will be no higher than the lower figure for any Estimate in the Catalogue, assuming that the currency of the Reserve has not fluctuated adversely against the currency of the Estimate. The Buyer will be the Bidder who makes the highest bid acceptable to the Auctioneer for any Lot (subject to any applicable Reserve) to whom the Lot is knocked down by the Auctioneer at the fall of the Auctioneer's hammer. Any dispute as to the highest acceptable bid will be settled by the Auctioneer in his absolute discretion. All bids tendered will relate to the actual Lot number announced by the Auctioneer. An electronic currency converter may be used at the Sale. This equipment is provided as a general guide as to the equivalent amount in certain currencies of a given bid. We do not

accept any responsibility for any errors which may occur in the use of the currency converter. We may use video cameras to record the Sale and may record telephone calls for reasons of security and to assist in solving any disputes which may arise in relation to bids made at the Sale. At some Sales, for example, jewellery Sales, we may use screenson which images of the Lots will be projected. This service is provided to assist viewing at the Sale. The image on the screen should be treated as an indication only of the current Lot. It should be noted that all bids tendered will relate to the actual Lot number announced by the Auctioneer. We do not accept any responsibility for any errors which may occur in the use of the screen.

5. BIDDING

You must complete and deliver to us one of our Bidding Forms, either our Bidder Registration Form, Absentee Bidding Form or Telephone Bidding Form in order to bid at our Sales. If you are a new client at Bonhams or have not recently updated your registration details with us, you must pre-register to bid at least two working days before the Sale at which you wish to bid. You will be required to provide government-issued proof of identity and residence, and if you are a company, your certificate of incorporation or equivalent documentation with your name and registered address, government issued proof of your current address, documentary proof of your beneficial owners and directors, and proof of authority to transact.

We may also request a financial reference and /or deposit from

We may also request a financial reference and /or deposit from you before allowing you to bid.

We reserve the rights at our discretion to request further information in order to complete our client identification and to decline to register anyperson as a *Bidder*, and to decline to accept their bids if they have been so registered. We also reserve the rights to postpone completion of the *Sale* of any *Lot* at our discretion while we complete our registration and identification enquiries, and to cancel the *Sale* of any *Lot* if you are in breach of your warranties as *Buyer*, or if we consider that such *Sale* would be unlawful or otherwise cause liabilities for the *Seller* or *Bonhams* or be detrimental to *Bonhams* reputation.

Bidding in person

So long as you have pre-registered to bid or have updated your existing registration recently, you should come to our *Bidder* registration desk at the *Sale* venue and fill out a Registration and Bidding Form on (or, if possible, before) the day of the Sale. The bidding number system is sometimes referred to as "paddle bidding". You will be issued with a large card (a "paddle") with a printed number on it. This will be attributed to you for the purposes of the Sale. Should you be a successful Bidder you will need to ensure that your number can be clearly seen by the Auctioneer and that it is your number which is identified as the Buyer's. You should not let anyone else use your paddle as all Lots will be invoiced to the name and address given on your Bidder Registration Form. Once an invoice is issued it will not be changed. If there is any doubt as to the Hammer Price of, or whether you are the successful Bidder of, a particular Lot. you must draw this to the attention of the Auctioneer before the next Lot is offered for Sale. At the end of the Sale, or when you have finished bidding please return your paddle to the Bidder registration desk

Bidding by telephone

If you wish to bid at the Sale by telephone, and have preregistered to bid or have updated your existing registration details recently, please complete a Registration and Bidding Form, which is available from our offices or in the Catalogue. Please then return it to the office responsible for the Sale at least 24 hours in advance of the Sale. It is your responsibility to check with our Bids Office that your bid has beenreceived. Telephone calls will be recorded. The telephone bidding facility is a discretionary service offered at no additional charge and may not be available in relation to all Lots. We will not be responsible for bidding on your behalf if you are unavailable at the time of the Sale or if the telephone connection is interrupted during bidding. Please contact us for further details.

Bidding by post or fax

Absentee Bidding Forms can be found in the back of this Catalogue and should be completed and sent to the office responsible for the Sale, once you have pre-registered to bid or have updated your existing registration details recently. It is in your interests to return your form as soon as possible, as if two or more Bidders submit identical bids for a Lot, the first bid received takes preference. In any event, all bids should be received at least 24 hours before the start of the Sale. Please check your Absentee Bidding Form carefully before returning itto us, fully completed and signed by you. It is your responsibility to check with our Bids Office that your bid has been received. This additional service is complimentary and is confidential. Such bids are made at your own risk and we cannot accept liability for our failure to receive and/or place any such bids. All bids made on your behalf will bemade at the lowest level possible subject to Reserves and other bids made for the Lot. Where appropriate your bids will be rounded down to the nearest amount consistent with the Auctioneer's bidding increments. New Bidders must also provide proof of identity and address when submitting bids. Failure to do this will result in your bid not being placed.

Bidding via the internet

In order to bid online in a Sale, you must be 18 or over and you must register to bid via the Bonhams App or www.bonhams. com. Once you have registered, you should keep your account details strictly confidential and not permit any third party to access your account on your behalf or otherwise. You will be liable for any and all bids made via your account. Please note payment must be made from a bank account in the name of the registered bidder.

Individuals: Enter your full name, email, residential address, date of birth and nationality and provide a valid credit card in your name which will be verified via Stripe before you are able to bid. If your credit card fails verification, you will not be permitted to bid and you should contact Client Services for assistance. We may in addition request a financial reference and/or deposit from you prior to letting you bid. If you are bidding as agent on behalf of another party, you agree; (i) to disclose this fact to Client Services; (ii) to provide such information as we require to enable us to complete our identification and anti-money laundering checks on that third party; and (ii) where your bid is successful, you are jointly and severally liable with that other party for the full amounts owing for the successful bid. Where you are the successful bidder for any lot with a hammer price equal to or in excess of £5,000/\$10,000/HKD50,000/ AUS\$10,000 depending on the jurisdiction and currency of the Sale, and if you have not provided such documents previously, you will be required to upload or provide to Client Services your Government issued photo ID and (if not on the ID) proof of your address before the lot can be released to you. We reserve the right to request ID documentation from any bidder or successful buyer regardless of these thresholds and to refuse to release any purchased lot until such documentation is provided. Companies: You must select the option to set up a business account and then provide your full name, email, residential address, date of birth and the full name of the company. You must provide a credit card for verification either in your name or the name of the company but payment must be made from an account in the company's name. If your credit card fails verification, you will not be permitted to bid and please contact Client Services for assistance. We may in addition require a bank reference or deposit prior to letting you bid. For all successful bids, we require the company's Certificate of Incorporation or equivalent documentation confirming the company's name and registered address, documentary proof of each beneficial owner owning 25% or more of the company, and proof of your authority to transact before the lot can be released to you.

We reserve the right to request any further information from any bidder that we may require in order to carry out any identification, anti-money laundering or anti-terrorism financing checks conducted by us. We may at our discretion postpone or cancel your registration, not permit you to bid and/or postpone or cancel completion of any purchase you may make.

Bidding through an agent

Bids will be treated as placed exclusively by and on behalf of the person named on the Bidding Form unless otherwise agreed by us in writing in advance of the Sale. If you wish to bid on behalf of another person (your principal) you must complete the preregistration requirements set out above both on your own behalf and with full details of your principal, and we will require written confirmation from the principal confirming your authority to bid.

You are specifically referred to your due diligence requirements concerning your principal and their source of funds, and the warranties you give in the event you are the Buyer, which are contained in paragraph 3 of the Buver's Agreement, set out at Appendix 2 at the back of the Catalogue.

Nevertheless, as the Bidding Form explains, any person placing a bid as agent on behalf of another (whether or not he has disclosed that fact) will be jointly and severally liable with the principal to the Seller and to Bonhams under any contract resulting from the acceptance of a bid. Equally, please let us know if you intend to nominate another person to bid on your behalf at the Sale unless this is to be carried out by us pursuant to a Telephone or Absentee Bidding Form that you have completed. If we do not approve the agency arrangements in writing before the Sale, we are entitled to assume that the person bidding at the Sale is bidding on his own behalf. Accordingly, the person bidding at the Sale will be the Buyer and will be liable to pay the Hammer Price and Buyer's Premium and associated charges. If we approve the identity of your client in advance, we will be in a position to address the invoice to your principal rather than you. We will require proof of the agent's client's identity and residence in advance of any bids made by the agent on his behalf. Please refer to our Conditions of Business and contact our Customer Services Department for further

Bonhams undertakes Customer Due Diligence (CDD) into its Sellers and Buvers as required by the Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and Transfer of Funds (Information on the Payer) Regulations 2017 ("the Regulations"). Bonhams' interpretation of the Regulations and Treasury Approved industry Guidance is that CDD under the Regulations is not required by Buyers into Sellers at Bonhams auctions or vice versa

6. CONTRACTS BETWEEN THE BUYER AND SELLER AND THE BUYER AND BONHAMS

On the Lot being knocked down to the Buyer, a Contract for Sale of the Lot will be entered into between the Seller and the Buyer on the terms of the Contract for Sale set out in Appendix 1 at the back of the Catalogue. You will be liable to pay the Purchase Price, which is the Hammer Price plus any applicable VAT. At the same time, a separate contract is also entered into between us as Auctioneers and the Buyer. This is our Buyer's Agreement, the terms of which are set out in Appendix 2 at the back of the Catalogue. Please read the terms of the Contract for Sale and our Buyer's Agreement contained in the Catalogue in case you are the successful *Bidder* including the warranties as to your status and source of funds. We may change the terms of either or both of these agreements in advance of their being entered into, by setting out different terms in the Catalogue and/

or by placing an insert in the Catalogue and/or by notices at the Sale venue and/or by oral announcements before and during the Sale. It is your responsibility to ensure you are aware of the up to date terms of the Ruver's Agreement for this Sale

7. BUYER'S PREMIUM AND OTHER CHARGES PAYABLE BY THE BUYER

Under the Buyer's Agreement, a premium (the Buyer's Premium) is payable to us by the Buver in accordance with the terms of the Buyer's Agreement and at rates set out below, calculated by reference to the Hammer Price and payable in addition to it

For this Sale the following rates of Buyer's Premium will be payable by Buyers on each Lot purchased:

27.5% of the Hammer Price on the first 25,000 €; plus 26% of the Hammer Price from 25,001 € and up to 700,000 €;

20% of the Hammer Price from 700,001 € and up to 4,000,000 €;

14.5% of the Hammer Price above 4.000.000 €

Storage and handling charges may also be payable by the Buyer as detailed on the specific Sale Information page at the front of the catalogue.

The Buyer's Premium and all other charges payable to us by the Buyer are subject to VAT at the prevailing rate, currently 20%

VAT may also be payable on the Hammer Price of the Lot, where indicated by a symbol beside the Lot number. See paragraph 8 belowfor details

On certain Lots, which will be marked "AR" in the Catalogue and which are sold for a Hammer Price of €1,000 or greater (converted into the currency of the Sale using the European Central Bank Reference rate prevailing on the date of the Sale), the Additional Premium will be payable to us by the Buyer to cover our Expenses relating to the payment of royalties under the Artists Resale Right Regulations 2006. The Additional Premium will be a percentage of the amount of the Hammer Price calculated in accordance with the table below, and shall not exceed €12,500 (converted into the currency of the Sale using the European Central Bank Reference rate prevailing on the date of the Sale).

Hammer Price	Percentage amoun
From €0 to €50,000	4%
From €50,000.01 to €200,000	3%
From €200,000.01 to €350,000	1%
From €350,000.01 to €500,000	0.5%
Exceeding €500,000	0.25%

The prevailing rate of VAT at the time of going to press is 20%, but this is subject to government change and the rate payable will be the rate in force on the date of the Sale.

The following symbols, shown beside the Lot number, are used to denote that VAT is due on the Hammer Price and Buyer's Premium:

- VAT at the prevailing rate on Hammer Price and Buyer's Premium
- VAT on imported items at the prevailing rate on Hammer 0 Price and Buyer's Premium
- $V\!AT$ on imported items at a preferential rate of 5.5% on Hammer Price and the prevailing rate on Buyer's Premium Gold bullion exempt from VAT on the Hammer Price and subject to VAT at the prevailing rate on the Buyer's
- Premium Zero rated for VAT, no VAT will be added to the Hammer Price orthe Buyer's Premium

In all other instances no VAT will be charged on the Hammer Price, but VAT at the prevailing rate will be added to Buyer's Premium which will be invoiced on a VAT inclusive basis.

9. PAYMENT

It is of critical importance that you ensure that you have readily available funds to pay the Purchase Price and the Buyer's Premium (plus VAT and any other charges and Expenses to us)in full before making a bid for the Lot. If you are a successful Bidder, payment will be due to us by 4.30 pm on the second working day after the Sale so that all sums are cleared by the eighth working day after the Sale. Payments made by anyone other than the registered Buyer will not be accepted. Bonhams reserves the right to vary the terms of payment at any time.

Bonhams' preferred payment method is by bank transfer. You may electronically transfer funds to our *Account*. If you do so, please quote your paddle number and invoice number as the

Bank: HSBC

Address: BBC PARIS HAUSSMANN 26 houlevard Malesherbes 75008 Paris

reference. Our Account details are as follows:

Account Name: Bonhams France SAS Account Number: 09170002091 Code quichet: 00917

IBAN Number: FR76 3005 6009 1709 1700 0209 192

If paving by bank transfer, the amount received after the deduction of any bank fees and/or conversion of the currency of payment to pounds sterling must not be less than the sterling amount payable, as set out on the invoice.

Payment may also be made by one of the following methods:

French personal cheque drawn on a French branch of a bank or building society; all cheques must be cleared before you can collect your purchases and should be made payable to Bonhams France SAS.

Cash: you may pay for Lots purchased by you at this Sale with notes or coins in the currency in which the Sale is conducted (but not any other currency) provided that the total amount payable by you in respect of all Lots purchased by you at the Sale does not exceed 1,000 €, or the equivalent in the currency in which the Sale is conducted, at the time when payment is made. Cash payments can only be accepted on invoices totaling 1000

Debit cards issued in the name of the Buyer (including China UnionPay (CUP) cards and debit cards issued by Visa and MasterCard only). There is no limit on payment value if payment is made in personusing Chip & Pin verification.

Payment by telephone may also be accepted up to 5,000 €, subject to appropriate verification procedures, although this facility is not available for first time buyers. If the amount payable by you for Lots exceeds that sum, the balance must be paid by other means. Credit cards issued in the name of the Buyer (including China Union Pay (CUP) cards and credit cards issued by Visa and MasterCard only). There is a 5,000 € limit on payment value if payment is made in person using Chip & Pin verification.

It may be advisable to notify your debit or credit card provider of your intended purchase in advance to reduce delays caused by us having to seek authority when you come to pay

Note: only one debit or credit card may be used for payment of anaccount balance. If you have any questions with regards to card payments, please contact our Customer Services Department. We reserve the rights to investigate and identify the source of any funds received by us, to postpone completion of the sale of any Lot at our discretion while we complete our investigations, and to cancel the Sale of any Lot if you are in breach of your warranties as Buyer, if we consider that such Sale would be unlawful or otherwise cause liabilities for the Seller or Bonhams, or would be detrimental to Bonhams' reputation.

10. COLLECTION AND STORAGE

The Buyer of a Lot will not be allowed to collect it until payment in full and in cleared funds has been made (unless we have made a special arrangement with the Buyer). For collection and removal of purchased Lots, please refer to Sale Information at the front of the Catalogue. Our offices are open 9.00am - 5pm Monday to Friday. Details relating to the collection of a Lot, the storage of a Lot and our Storage Contractor after the Sale are set out in the Catalogue.

11. SHIPPING

For information and estimates on domestic and international shipping as well as export licenses please contact TRANSPORTS INTERNATIONAUX ROGER BENAIM Phone: +33 1 46 27 48 48 E-mail: frank@rogerbenaim.com

Website: www.rogerbenaim.com

12. EXPORT/TRADE RESTRICTIONS

It is your sole responsibility to comply with all export and import regulations relating to your purchase(s) and also to obtain any relevant export and/or import licence(s). Export licences are issued according to regulation no. 92-1477 of 31 December 1992 (amended by that of 10 July 2000). In order to control the circulation of cultural goods, law no. 92-1477 of 31 December 1992 (amended by that of 10 July 2000) makes exports outside French territory subject to special conditions, applicable to cultural goods whose age and value exceed certain thresholds.

The export certificate itself is an administrative document that does not provide any guarantee of the authenticity of the work(s) that it allows to be exported. The request for a certificate for cultural goods or any other administrative document(s) (and any delay associated thereto) with a view to their free circulation outside French territory shall not permit the rescission of any Sale nor allow any delay in making full payment for the Lot(s).

The need for import licences varies from country to country and you should acquaint yourself with all relevant local requirements and provisions. The refusal of any import or export licence(s) or any delay in obtaining such licence(s) shall not permit the rescission of any Sale nor allow any delay in making full payment for the Lot. Generally, please contact our shipping department before the Sale ifyou require assistance in relation to export regulations.

13. CITES REGULATIONS

Please be aware that all Lots marked with the symbol Y are subject to CITES regulations when exporting these items outside the EU. These regulations may be found at

https://cites.org https://cites.application.developpement-durabl.gouv.fr

The refusal of any CITES licence or permit and any delay in obtaining such licences or permits shall not give rise to the rescission or cancellation of any Sale, nor allow any delay in

14. THE SELLERS AND/OR BONHAMS' LIABILITY

Other than any liability of the Seller to the Buyer of a Lot under the Contract for Sale, neither we nor the Seller are liable (whether in negligence or otherwise) for any error or misdescription or omission in any Description of a Lot or any Estimate in respect of it, whether contained in the Catalogue or otherwise, whether given orally or in writing and whether given before or during the Sale.

Neither we nor the Seller will be liable for any loss of Business, profits, revenue or income, or for loss of reputation, or for disruption to Business or wasted time on the part of management or staff, or for indirect losses or consequential damages of any kind, irrespective in any case of the nature, volume or source of the loss or damage alleged to be suffered, and irrespective of whether the said loss or damage is caused by or claimed in respectof any negligence, other tort, breach of contract (if any) or statutory duty, restitutionary claim or otherwise. In any circumstances where we and/or the Seller are liable in relation to any Lot or any

Description or Estimate made of any Lot, or the conduct of any Sale in relation to any Lot, whether in damages, for an indemnity or contribution, or for a restitutionary remedy or otherwise, our and/ or the Seller's liability (combined, if both we and the Seller are liable) will be limited to payment of a sum which will not exceed by way of maximum the amount of the *Purchase Price* of the *Lot* irrespective in any case of the nature, volume or source of any loss or damage alleged to be suffered or sum claimed as due, and irrespective of whether the liability arises from any negligence, other tort, breach of contract (if any) or statutory duty or otherwise. Nothing set out above will be construed as excluding or restricting (whether directly or indirectly) our liability or excluding or restricting any person's rights or remedies in respect of (i) fraud, or (ii) death or personal injury caused by our negligence (or by the negligence of any person under our control or for whom we are legally responsible), or (iii) acts or omissions for which we are liable under the Occupiers Liability Act 1957, or (iv) any other liability to the extent the same may not be excluded or restricted as a matter of law or (v) our undertakings under paragraphs 9 (in relation to specialist Stamp or Book Sales only) and 10 of the Buyer's Agreement. The same applies in respect of the Seller, as if references to us in this paragraph were substituted with references to the Seller.

15. BOOKS

As stated above, all Lots are sold on an "as is" basis, subject to all faults, imperfections and errors of Description save as set out below. However, you will be entitled to reject a Book in the circumstances set out in paragraph 11 of the Buyers Agreement. Please note that Lots comprising printed Books, unframed maps and bound manuscripts are not liable to VAT on the Buyer's Premium.

16. CLOCKS AND WATCHES

All Lots are sold "as is", and the absence of any reference to the condition of a clock or watch does not imply that the Lot is in good condition and without defects, repairs or restorations. Most clocks and watches have been repaired in the course of their normal lifetimeand may now incorporate parts not original to them. Furthermore, Bonhams makes no representation or warranty that any clock or watchis in working order. As clocks and watches often contain fine and complex mechanisms, Bidders should be aware that a general service, change of battery or further repair work, for which the Buyer is solely responsible, may be necessary.

17. JEWELLERY

Gemstones

Historically many gemstones have been subjected to a variety of treatments to enhance their appearance. Sapphires and rubies are routinely heat treated to improve their colour and clarity, similarly emeralds are frequently treated with oils or resin for the same purpose. Other treatments such as staining. irradiation or coating may have been used on other gemstones. These treatments may be permanent, whilst others may need special care or re-treatment over the years to retain their appearance. Bidders should be aware that Estimates assume that gemstones may have been subjected to such treatments. A number of laboratories issue certificates that give more detailed *Descriptions* of gemstones. However there may not be consensus between different laboratories on the degrees, or types of treatment for any particular gemstone. In the event that Bonhams has been given or has obtained certificates for any Lot in the Sale these certificates will be disclosed in the Catalogue. Although, as a matter of policy, Bonhams endeavours to provide certificates from recognised laboratories for certain gemstones it is not feasible to obtain certificates for each Lot. In the event that no certificate is published in the Catalogue, Bidders should assume that the gemstones may have been treated. Neither Bonhams nor the Seller accepts any liability for contradictions or differing certificates obtained by Buyers on any Lots subsequent to the Sale

Estimated Weights

If a stone(s) weight appears within the body of the *Description* in capital letters, the stone(s) has been unmounted and weighed by *Bonhams*. If the weight of the stone(s) is stated to be approximate and does not appear in capital letters, the stone(s) has been assessed by us within its/their settings, and the stated weight is a statement of our opinion only. This information is given as a guide and *Bidders* should satisfy themselves with regard to this information as to its accuracy.

Signatures

- A diamond brooch, by Kutchinsky
 - When the maker's name appears in the title, in *Bonhams*' opinion the piece is by that maker.
- A diamond brooch, signed Kutchinsky
 Has a signature that, in Bonhams' opinion, is authentic but
 may contain gemstones that are not original, or the piece
 may have been altered.
- A diamond brooch, mounted by Kutchinsky
 Has been created by the jeweller, in Bonhams' opinion, but using stones or designs supplied by the client.

18. PHOTOGRAPHS

Explanation of Catalogue Terms

- "Bill Brandt": in our opinion a work by the artist.
- "Attributed to Bill Brandt": in our opinion probably a work by the artist, but less certainty to authorship is expressed than in the preceding category.
 "Signed and/or titled and/or dated and/or inscribed":
- "Signed and/or titled and/or dated and/or inscribed": in our opinion the signature and/or title and/or date and/or inscription are in the artist's hand.
- "Signed and/or titled and/or dated and/or inscribed in another hand": in our opinion the signature and/or title and/or date and/or inscription have been added by another hand.
- The date given is that of the image (negative). Where no further date is given, this indicates that the photographic print is vintage (the term "vintage" may also be included in the Lot Description). A vintage photograph is one which was made within approximately 5-10 years of the negative. Where a second, later date appears, this refers to the date of printing. Where the exact printing date is not known, but understood to be later, "printed later" will appear in the Lot Description.
- Unless otherwise specified, dimensions given are
 those of the piece of paper on which the image is printed,
 including any margins. Some photographs may appear in the
 Catalogue without margins illustrated.
- All photographs are sold unframed unless stated in the Lot Description.

19. PICTURES

Explanation of Catalogue Terms

The following terms used in the *Catalogue* have the following meanings but are subject to the general provisions relating to *Descriptions* contained in the *Contract for Sale*:

- "Jacopo Bassano": in our opinion a work by the artist. When the artist's forename(s) is not known, a series of asterisks, followed by the surname of the artist, whether preceded by an initial or not, indicates that in our opinion the work is by the artist named;
- "Attributed to Jacopo Bassano": in our opinion probably a work by the artist but less certainty as to authorship is expressed than in the preceding category;
- "Studio/Workshop of Jacopo Bassano": in our opinion a work by an unknown hand in a studio of the artist which may or may nothave been executed under the artist's direction;
- "Circle of Jacopo Bassano": in our opinion a work by a hand closely associated with a named artist but not necessarily his pupil;
- "Follower of Jacopo Bassano": in our opinion a work by a painterworking in the artist's style, contemporary or nearly contemporary but not necessarily his pubil:
- "Manner of Jacopo Bassano": in our opinion a work in the style of the artist and of a later date:
- the style of the artist and of a later date;
 "After Jacopo Bassano": in our opinion, a copy of a known work of the artist;
- "Signed and/or dated and/or inscribed": in our opinion the signature and/or date and/or inscription are from the hand of the artist:
- "Bears a signature and/or date and/or inscription": in our opinion the signature and/or date and/or inscription have been added by another hand.

20. PORCELAIN AND GLASS

Damage and Restoration For your guidance, in our Catalogues we attempt to detail, as

For your guidance, in our catalogues we attempt to detail, as far as practicable, all significant defects, cracks and restoration. Such practicable Descriptions of damage cannot be definitive, and in providing Condition Reports, we cannot Guarantee that there are no other defects present which have not been mentioned. Bidders should satisfy themselves by inspection, as to the condition of each Lot. Please see the Contract for Sale printed in this Catalogue. Because of the difficulty in determining whether an item of glass has been repolished, in our Catalogues reference is only made to visible chips and cracks. No mention is made of repolishing, severe or otherwise.

21. VEHICLES The Veteran Car Club of Great Britain

Dating Plates and Certificates

When mention is made of a Veteran Car Club Dating Plate or Dating Certificate in this Catalogue, it should be borne in mind that the Veteran Car Club of Great Britain using the services of Veteran Car Company Ltd, does from time to time, review cars already dated and, in some instances, where fresh evidence becomes available, the review can result in an alteration of date. Whilst the Club and Veteran Car Company Ltd make every effort to ensure accuracy, the date shown on the Dating Plate or Dating Certificate cannot be guaranteed as correct and intending purchasers should make their own enquiries as to the date of the car.

22. WINE

 ${\it Lots}$ which are lying under Bond and those liable to ${\it VAT}$ may not be available for immediate collection.

Examining the wines

It is occasionally possible to provide a pre-Sale tasting for larger parcels (as defined below). This is generally limited to more recent and everyday drinking wines. Please contact the department for details. It is not our policy to inspect every unopened case. In the case of wines older than 20 years the boxes will usually have been opened and levels and appearance noted in the Catalogue where necessary. You should make proper allowance for variations in ullage levels and conditions of corks, capsules and labels.

Corks and Ullages

Ullage refers to the space between the base of the cork and the wine. Ullage levels for Bordeaux shaped bottles are only normally noted when below the neck and for Burgundy, Alsace, German and Cognacshaped bottles when greater than 4 centimetres (cm). Acceptable ullage levels increase with age; generally

acceptable levels are as follows:

Under 15 years old – into neck or less than 4cm

15 to 30 years old – top shoulder (ts) or up to 5cm

Over 30 years old – high shoulder (hs) or up to 6cm It should be noted that ullages may change between publication of the Catalogue and the Sale and that corks may fail as a result of transporting the wine. We will only accept responsibility for Descriptions of condition at the time of publication of the Catalogue and cannot accept responsibility for any loss resulting from failure of corks either before or after this point.

Options to buy parcels

A parcel is a number of *Lots* of identical size of the same wine, bottle size and *Description*. The *Buyer* of any of these *Lots* has the option to accept some or all of the remaining *Lots* in the parcel at the same price, although such options will be at the *Auctioneer's* sole discretion. Absentee *Bidders* are, therefore, advised to bid on the first *Lot* in a parcel.

Wines in Bond

Wines lying in Bond are marked Δ . All Lots sold under Bond, and which the Buyer wishes to remain under Bond, will be invoiced without VAT or Duty on the $Hammer\ Price$. If the Buyer wishes to take the Lot as Duty paid, Excise Duty and VAT will be added to the $Hammer\ Price$ on the invoice.

Buyers must notify Bonhams at the time of the sale whether they wish to take their wines under Bond or Duty paid. If a Lot is taken under Bond, the Buyer will be responsible for all VAT, Duty, clearance and other charges that may be payable thereon. Buyers outside the UE must be aware that any forwarding agent appointed to export their purchases must have a movement certificate for Lots to be released under Bond.

Bottling Details and Case Terms

The following terms used in the *Catalogue* have the following meanings:

CB - Château bottled

DB - Domaine bottled

EstB – Estate bottled BB – Bordeaux bottled

BE - Belgian bottled

FB - French bottled

GB - German bottled

OB – Oporto bottled

UK – United Kingdom bottled owc – original wooden case

iwc - individual wooden case

oc - original carton

SYMBOLS THE FOLLOWING SYMBOLS ARE USED TO DENOTE

- Y This lot contains one or more regulated plant or animal species and is subject to CITES regulations. It is the buyer's responsibility to investigate such regulations and to obtain any necessary import or export certificates. A buyer's inability to obtain such certificates cannot justify a delay in payment or cancellation of a sale. See clause 13.
- TP Objects displayed with a TP will be located at the Cadogan Tate warehouse and will only be available for collection from this location.
- W Objects displayed with a w will be located in the Bonhams Warehouse and will only be available for collection from this location.
- Δ Wines lying in Bond.
- AR An Additional Premium will be payable to us by the Buyer to cover our Expenses relating to payment of royalties under the Artists Resale Right Regulations 2006. See clause 7 for details.
- O The Seller has been guaranteed a minimum price for the Lot, either by Bonhams or a third party. This may take the form of anirrevocable bid by a third party, who may make a financial gain on a successful Sale or a financial loss if unsuccessful.
- Bonhams owns the Lot either wholly or partially or may otherwisehave an economic interest.
- This lot contains elephant ivory and is therefore subject to CITES regulations.
 Property containing African elephant ivory cannot

be imported to the USA. The EU and the UK have in place wide-ranging restrictions on dealing with property containing elephant ivory, including restrictions on import and/or export. It is a buyer's responsibility to obtain any export or import licences, certifications and any other required documentation, where applicable. Bonhams is not able to assist buyers with the shipment of any lots containing elephant ivory into the US, the UK or the EU. A buyer's inability to export or import these lots cannot justify a delay in payment or cancellation of a sale.

-, †, *, G, Ω , α a see clause 8, $V\!\!AT$, for details.

DATA PROTECTION - USE OF YOUR INFORMATION

Where we obtain any personal information about you, we shall only use it in accordance with the terms of our Privacy Policy (subject to any additional specific consent(s) you may have given at the time your information was disclosed). A copy of our Privacy Policy can be found on our Website www.bonhams.com or requested by email from info@bonhams.com



Formulaire d'inscription et d'enchère

(Ordre d'achat en personne / en absence / en ligne / par téléphone) Veuillez entourer le mode d'enchère ci-dessus.

Bonhams

Numéro d'identification (réservé à l'administration)

		(réservé à l'administration)				
Cette vente aux enchères sera conduite conformément aux conditions de vente de Bonhams et les enchères et les achats lors de la vente aux enchères seront		Titre de la vente aux enchères:	The Claude de Marteau Collection, Part II	Date de la vente:	4 October 2022	
réglementés par ces conditions. Vo conditions conjointement avec les aux ventes aux enchères qui énon-	ous devez lire les informations relatives	N° de la vente: 28180		Lieu de la vente: Paris		
aux ventes aux entreters qui enom- vous devrez payer sur les achats c les autres modalités se rapportant achats lors de la vente aux enchèr présent formulaire, veillez à poser que vous pourriez avoir concernar conditions contiennent également de la part des enchérisseurs et de la responsabilité de Bonhams enve les acheteurs.	que vous effectuez et t aux enchères et aux res. Avant de signer le toutes les questions nt les conditions. Ces t certains engagements s acheteurs et limitent	Si vous n'assistez pas à la vente en personne, veuillez fournir les coordonnées des lots pour lesquels vous souhaitez faire une enchère au moins 24 heures avant la vente. Les enchères seront arrondies à la surenchère inférieure la plus proche. Veuillez consulter l'avis aux enchérisseurs publié dans le catalogue pour tout complément d'information se rapportant aux offres par téléphone, en ligne ou par écrit que Bonhams peut accepter en votre nom. Bonhams fera tout son possible pour exécuter ces ordres d'achat en votre nom mais ne sera pas tenu pour responsable en cas d'erreurs ou de manquement à exécuter ces offres d'achat. Paliers d'enchère généraux: €10 - 200				
Protection des données – utilisatio renseignements personnels Lorsque nous obtenons des renseignen concernant, nous les utiliserons uniquen conditions de notre Politique relative à la réserve des consentements particuliers aurez pu nous donner au moment de la renseignements). Vous pouvez consulte	ments personnels vous ment conformément aux a confidentialité (sous supplémentaires que vous communication de tels	€200 - 500	0 / 800s €	E20,000 - 50,0002,000 E50,000 - 100,0005,000 E100,000 - 200,00010,00 au-delà de €200,000à la d commissaire-priseur es d'achat à tout moment.)s)Os	
la confidentialité sur notre site Internet (w demander à en recevoir un exemplaire p	www.bonhams.com) ou	Numéro client		Titre		
notre service client à l'adresse suivante : Department, 101 New Bond Street, Lor	: Customer Services	Prénom		Nom		
Uni ou par courriel à info@bonhams.con vos informations personnelles à n'impor	m. Nous pouvons divulguer	Nom de la société (pour l'envoi d	le la facture dans le cas échéa	ant)		
compagnie, ce qui comprend nos filiales mère et ses filiales (enregistrées au Roya	aume-Uni ou ailleurs). Nous	Adresse				
ne divulguerons pas vos données à quic compagnie, mais parfois nous vous adre	esserons des informations					
concernant nos biens et services, et éga nos tiers, pour lesquels nous pensons q intéressés.		Ville		Département/Région	Département/Région	
Souhaitez-vous recevoir les information		Code postal		Pays	Pays	
part par email? Par courrier?		N° de téléphone portable Téléphone (jour)				
Nous demandons à nos clients de fourr avant la vente, une pièce d'identité com	portant photo et date de	Téléphone (soir)				
naissance telle qu'un passeport, un per carte d'identité, et au cas où l'adresse n d'identité, accompagnée d'un justificatif	ne figure pas sur la pièce	Numéro(s) préféré(s) pour les ordres d'achat par téléphone (indicatif du pays compris)				
quittance d'eau/électricité ou un relevé la crédit, etc. Les clients commerciaux doir	oancaire ou de carte de					
un exemplaire des statuts/documents d société, le nom, la raison sociale et l'adra	resse enregistrée de l'entité,	Adresse courriel (en lettres majuscules)				
la preuve documentaire de ses ayants d directeurs, ainsi qu'une lettre autorisant	la personne à enchérir au	En complétant votre adresse email ci-de données marketing et actualités de Bont	ssus, vous autorisez Bonhams à nams. Bonhams ne participe pas	envoyer à cette adresse des inform à la vente ou l'échange d'adresses	ations relatives aux ventes, email.	
nom de la société. Le défaut de transmi pourra entraîner le non-traitement ou l'in enchères. Pour les lots de plus grande v	nachèvement de vos valeur, une lettre de	Je m'inscris pour faire des offres	en tant que particulier		Je m'inscris pour faire des offres en tant que client professionnel	
référence de votre banque pour a également vous être demandée. En cas de succès Je viens chercher mes achats en personne Je vous remercie de bien vouloir donner mes coordonnées aux transporteurs qui me transmettront un devis et j'accepte que vous		Si vous êtes inscrit à la TVA au se ici votre numéro :	in de l'UE, veuillez saisir	Veuillez cocher la case ci déjà inscrit chez nous	-contre si vous vous êtes	
leur communiquiez mes coordonnées a qu'ils puissent me contacter.	uiri	Remarque : tous les appels	téléphoniques sont e	nregistrés.		
Téléphone ou ordre d'achat en cas d'absence (T/A)	N° de lot	Description succincte		Offre d'achat maximale en Euros (hors prime et TVA)	Ordre d'achat de sécurité*	
ENICIONANT OF FORMULA APPEARONS	DECONINIAISCEZ AVOIDA A LE COM	TALOCHE DE VENTE, AVOID LLUET CO. 200		DONT LES CARANTIES ACLIETTE TO	ET VOLIS ACCEPTEZ OUNELLES	
		TALOGUE DE VENTE, AVOIR LU ET COMPR S DE VENTE, TVA ET TOUTES AUTRES CHAF				
Votre signature:		<u> </u>	Date:			

*Ordre d'achat de sécurité : une enchère maximale (hors prime et TVA de l'acheteur) devant être exécutée par Bonhams au cas où nous serions dans l'impossibilité de vous joindre par téléphone ou si la connexion venait à être coupée pendant les enchères.

N.B. Seuls les paiements provenant d'un compte dont le titulaire porte le même nom que celui indiqué sur la facture et le formulaire d'inscription aux enchères seront acceptés. Veuillez envoyer par courriel ou télécopie le formulaire d'inscription aux enchères et les renseignements demandés à l'adresse suivante :

Bonhams, Customer Services, 101 New Bond Street, Londres, W1S 1SR. Tél. : +44 (0) 20 7447 7447, bids@bonhams.com



Registration and Bidding Form

(Attendee / Absentee / Online / Telephone Bidding) Please circle your bidding method above.

Paddle	num	ber (fo	or office	U	se only
				ш	



This sale will be conducted in accordance with Bonhams' Conditions of Sale and bidding and buying at the Sale will be regulated by these Conditions. You should read the Conditions in conjunction with the Sale Information relating to this Sale which sets out the charges payable by you on the purchases you make and other terms relating to bidding and buying at the Sale. You should ask any questions you have about the Conditions before signing this form. These Conditions also contain certain undertakings by bidders and buyers and limit Bonhams' liability to bidders and buyers.

Data protection - use of your information

Where we obtain any personal information about you, we shall only use it in accordance with the terms of our Privacy Policy (subject to any additional specific consent(s) you may have given at the time your information was disclosed). A copy of our Privacy Policy can be found on our website (www.bonhams.com) or requested by post from Customer Services Department, 101 New Bond Street, London W1S 1SR United Kingdom or by e-mail from info@bonhams.com. We may disclose your personal information to any member of our group which means our subsidiaries, our ultimate holding company and its subsidiaries (whether registered in the UK or elsewhere). We will not disclose your data to anyone outside our group but we may from time to time provide you with information about goods and services which we feel maybe of interest to you including those provided by third parties.

Would you like	to receive	informa	tion from
us by email?	or p	ost	

Notice to Bidders.

my contact details.

At least 24 hours before the Sale, clients must provide government or state issued photographic proof of ID and date of birth e.g. - passport, driving licence - and if not included in ID document, proof of address e.g. - utility bill, bank or credit card statement etc. Corporate clients should also provide a copy of their articles of association / company registration documents, and the entities name and registered address, documentary proof of its beneficial owners and directors, together with a letter authorising the individual to bid on the company's behalf. Failure to provide this may result in your bids not being processed or completed. For higher value lots you may also be asked to provide a bank reference.

IT SUCCESSTUI
I will collect the purchases myself
Please arrange shippers to contact me with
a guote and I agree that you may pass them

Sale no. 28180 Sale venue: Paris	Sale title:	The Claude de Marteau Collection, Part II	Sale date: 4 October 2022
	Sale no.	28180	Sale venue: Paris

If you are not attending the sale in person, please provide details of the Lots on which you wish to bid at least 24 hours prior to the sale. Bids will be rounded down to the nearest increment. Please refer to the Notice to Bidders in the catalogue for further information relating to Bonhams executing telephone, online or absentee bids on your behalf. Bonhams will endeavour to execute these bids on your behalf but will not be liable for any errors or failing to execute bids.

First Name Last Name

Company name (to be invoiced if applicable)

City County / State

Post / Zip code Country

Telephone mobile Telephone daytime

Telephone evening

E-mail (in capitals)

By providing your email address above, you authorise Bonhams to send to this address information relating to Sales, marketing material and news concerning Bonhams. Bonhams does not sell or trade email addresses.

I am registering to bid as a private buyer

I am registering to bid as a trade buyer

If registered for TVA in the EU please enter your registration here:

Please tick if you have registered with us before

Please note that all telephone calls are recorded

Preferred number(s) in order for Telephone Bidding (inc. country code)

Please note that all telephone calls are recorded.				
Telephone or Absentee (T / A)	Lot no.	Brief description	MAX bid in EUR (excluding premium & TVA)	Covering bid*

BY SIGNING THIS FORM YOU AGREE THAT YOU HAVE SEEN THE CATALOGUE AND HAVE READ AND UNDERSTOOD OUR CONDITIONS OF SALE INCLUDING BUYER'S WARRANTIES AND WISH TO BE BOUND BY THEM, AND AGREE TO PAY THE BUYER'S PREMIUM, VAT AND ANY OTHER CHARGES MENTIONED IN THE NOTICE TO BIDDERS. THIS AFFECTS YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS.

Your signature: Date:

* Covering Bid: A maximum bid (exclusive of Buyers Premium and TVA) to be executed by Bonhams only if we are unable to contact you by telephone, or should the connection be lost during bidding.

NB. Payment will only be accepted from an account in the same name as shown on the invoice and Auction Registration form. Please email or fax the completed Auction Registration form and requested information to:

Address

Bonhams, Customer Services, 101 New Bond Street, London, W1S 1SR. Tel: +44 (0) 20 7447 7447, bids@bonhams.com

Bonhams France SAS, 4 Rue de la Paix, 75002 Paris. N° d'agrément 2007-638 - RCS Paris 500 772 652





